PALMER
is the only high gra e tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommen. same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. III, NO 301 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1915. ONE ANNA

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Dec. 12				
19th "	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
26th "	Kashgar ..	9000	....	..
and Jan. '16	Mooltan ..	10000	....	..
9th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
16th "	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
23rd "	Persia ..	8000	....	..
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Dec 15				
16th "	Nellore ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
30th "	Sardinia ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
13th Jan 16	Namur ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th "	Nankin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th "	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
*15th Dec	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
21st "	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
24th	Dwarka	Persian Gulf Ports (Fast Mail).
28th "	Shirala	Mombasa and Zanzibar

* or on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Mayori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	10th Dec.	21st Dec.
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	20th Dec	30th Dec
Kaagoon Maru	H. Nomura	5848	28th Dec.	8th Jan. 16
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki	4175	2nd Jan	13th Jan
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	10th Jan	22nd Jan
Yatorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	13th Jan	25th Jan.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.

via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Shinkoku Maru	5336	K. Kuchiki	12th Dec.	21st Dec.
Europa Maru 2	3078	S. Hirano	21st Dec.	2nd Jan 16
Luzon Maru..	4075	T. Miyata	18th Jan.	29th Jan.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

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BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	--	30th Dec

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	718

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.

Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description, of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hong kong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months .Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6388	J. Kinnaird	9th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	12th Feb. "
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	909
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years. Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CHRISTMAS 1915.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED

AT

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CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen. 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changehun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

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Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Public speakers and singers like Zymole Trokeys because when the voice begins to get "foggy," one dissolved in the mouth will restore the natural conditions. B18

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Jonore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

THE Depositing Public of the City of Bombay, its suburbs and other Presidency Towns are hereby informed that the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, Ltd., Lahore, and its BRANCHES have commenced to receive short term Deposits varying from 3 to 6 months at rates to be ascertained from the Manager, on application or personal interview, in the Bank's Office, No. 9, GREEN STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1838.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST
DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

Kasagra is delicious in taste, does not gripe, tones up and restores the bowel to its healthy condition. An ideal tonic and curative laxative. D-20

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advetisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

QUICK WASHING done. Linen returned in 8 hours. JAMES CONNELL, VICTORIA LAUNDRY, opp. Prince's Dock. 2529

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. Proprietors, J. L. DE SOUZA and D. SANTOS.

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cases cataract in four weeks. No pain, no harm Rs. 3 per week. Two day's medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

RATS! RATS!!—The services of a professional rat-catcher (London) is now available in Bombay. Success guaranteed, no poison used. Apply,—

H. J. NICHOLS,
2641 Poste Restante, Bombay.

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "I have been most comfortable here more so than in any other hotel in India and found manager, butler, servants very obliging.—M. M. CRAWFORD."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2464 A.

WANTED

WANTED a STEWARD for the Delhi Club, Ld., salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY. 902

WANTED ELECTRICIAN for the Belgaum Club, to have charge of engine and lighting. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem and overtime. Conditions on application. Apply HON. SECRETARY. 916

WANTED.—Workmen to work on Foster's hand socks machines also one to supervise knowing repairs and pressing. Apply RUNCHORDAS PURSHOTAM LAXMI NIVAS, GIRGAON. 2635

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.—SCIENCE MASTERSHIP.—Applications are invited from gentlemen with English qualifications, who would be able to join, if appointed, early in 1916.

Salary for the first three years, Rs. 400 per mensem and furnished quarters.

Apply to THE PRINCIPAL. 900.

WANTED SUBSCRIBERS to a Shorthand Monthly of 16 pages reading matter. Appealing to every Shorthand-writer from a beginner to a reporter. Annual subscription Rs. 2-8 only.

Apply for sample copy enclosing one anna stamp to—

EDITOR, SHORTHANDER.
918 Lahore.

WANTED a few good SENIOR PROOF READERS for the Government of Bihar and Orissa Press. Only thoroughly capable and experienced men need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to—

The Superintendent,
Government Press,
917 P. O. Gulzarbagh (Patna).

THE post of VICE-PRINCIPAL of the Dacca Law College will be vacant early in January. The salary is Rs. 750 per mensem. There is no pension, and the Vice-Principal will be allowed to undertake Chamber practice only. Applications, which must be from Graduates with high legal qualifications, should be sent with copies of testimonials to the Undersigned not later than the 27th of December next.

W. A. J. ARCHBOLD,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Law College, Dacca.
Dacca Law College,
The 2nd December, 1915. 901

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—
Remington No. 7, Rs. 75.
Remington better, Rs. 80.
Remington No. 2 cols and L. Case, Rs. 115.
Remington No. 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 225.
Remington Brief, Little Used, Rs. 250.
Oliver No. 3, 85.
Oliver better, Rs. 110.
Oliver Brief, Rebuilt, Rs. 160.
Oliver No. 5, Rebuilt, Rs. 200.
Oliver Brief, Rebuilt, Rs. 210.
L. C. Smith No. 5, Shop Soiled, Rs. 225.

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
2643

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Above Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, Apollo Street; half portion of 2nd and 3rd floors. Apply GOVERNOR, Adenvala's Bungalow, Cumballa Hill. 2642

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO BE LET.—Over Allahabad Bank well lighted rooms for offices, lift electric light, fans, minton tiled water closet, Apply ERUCHSHAW HAKIM Eruchshaw Building, Hornby Road. 2388

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply

MANAGER,
Watson's Annexe.
2461

TO BE LET.—AINA MAHAL, commodious for very large families, Rajas, Sardars, Parel, on High Hill, near Government House. Bhoiwada Road, sea view all round minton tiled water closet very large 3 acre compound with garden also two small one-storied bungalows, same compound. Apply ERUCHSHAW HAKIM Eruchshaw Building, Hornby Road. 2388

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is herely given that HIRAJI KAWASJEE KOLAH, Esquire of Bandra near Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the properties described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having claims against the said properties by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, charge trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at No. 35, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow with out-houses standing thereon but now considerably out of repairs at Bandra Hill in Bandra in Zilla Thana Taluka Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra containing by admeasurement Five thousand six hundred and forty seven square yards or thereabouts and denoted at Plot No. 26C in a certain Register deposited with the Collector of Thana and bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the vacant land partly of Mr. Rodrigues and partly of Dr. D. A. De Monte on or towards the West by the property of the late Cunilal Dharamdas Saraiya and beyond it by the Byramji Jijibhoy Road on or towards the North by Plot No. 26B hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the South by a public passage which said premises are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 42 and were lately in the occupation of Dr. Banaji and are now vacant.

AND SECONDLY:—All that piece of Leasehold land with the building or stable standing thereon (now out of repairs) situate at Bandra on the Bandra Hill in the District of Thana and containing by admeasurement Three thousand and five hundred square yards or thereabouts and described at Plot No. 26B in a certain Register deposited with the Collector of Thana and bounded on or towards the North by Plot No. 26A belonging to Earashaw P. Nanavati on or towards the South by Plot No. 26C firstly above described on or towards the East by the vacant land of Mr. Rodrogues or of Dr. De Mounte and on or towards the West by the property of Mrs. Kaikhushru Mehta.

Dated at Bombay this 15th day of Dec. 1915.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
2623 Purchaser's Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1916, for the supply of 1236Rft. of 12 in. Cast Iron Pipes 12ft. long.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The tenders delivered to officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

4. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting the Tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

5. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

6. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Ag. Storekeeper,
Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 16th Dec. 1915.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be closed on FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th December, 1915.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NO. 7752.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at the Port of Bombay, during the months of January, February and March, 1916, of a maximum quantity of 10,000 tons (monthly) of fresh unscreened Bengal Steam Coal delivered and trimmed into the bunkers or holds of any Royal Indian Marine Vessels or any Hospital Ships, or any Vessels chartered or hired by Government or for any purpose engaged on Government work, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday the 23rd December 1915 after which hour no Tender will be received.

2. The coal tendered must have a calorific value of not less than 7,000 calories or 12,600 British Thermal Units with ash not exceeding 15 per cent or the evaporative power of the coal must be not less than 7 lbs., of water per lb. of coal with ash not exceeding 15 per cent.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper which is not to be endorsed to any Government Officer, but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Printed Tender Forms and any other information in connection with this contract can be obtained at this office.

5. The attention of all Tenderers is invited to the necessity for carefully observing the conditions mentioned in this notice.

6. Each Tender is to be supercribed "Tender for the supply of fresh unscreened Bengal Steam Coal."

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine
Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 16th December, 1915. 2638

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JAAO PASCOAL QUINEY, of Bombay Native Christian inhabitant has contracted to sell to Mr. Caitain F. Reys the following property:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahim Bazar Road abutting on Lady Jamshedji Road in the Town Island and Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred (100) square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 4938 and Street No. 266 and bounded on the east by the Public Passage, on the west by the house of Felsoo Kaloo on the north by the house of the vendor and on the south by the open land of the oart of St. Michael Church.

All persons having any right, title or interest in or to the aforesaid property whether by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, gift inheritance, or otherwise should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Dadar in Haroon Rangari's Chawl within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim (if any) which shall be deemed to have been waived.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1915.

DAMODAR KEROBA DADARKER,
Purchaser's Agents.,
Estate Agency and Law Office,
2645 Dadar.

THE XI SESSION OF THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

WILL BE HELD in the Congress Pandal, on the 24th and 25th December, 1915, under the Presidentship of Sir DORABJI TATA.

Unique opportunity for hearing men of Commerce and Industry from all parts of India.

Time:—24th—11-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
25th—8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.

Delegate's Tickets ..... Rs. 5
Reserved Visitors (both Ladies and Gentlemen ..... As. 8
All other back seats FREE.

Apply for tickets immediately to,

HON. SECRETARIES,
Old Telephone Buildings,
19, Bank Street,
2521. Bombay.

NOTICE TO ALL BIOSCOPE SHOWMEN.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that I have secured Exclusive rights to exhibit the following films for India, Burmah and Ceylon, viz. Cine's "Julius Caesar" in 6 Parts, and "Othello" in 4 Parts; "Tilly's Punctured Romance" in 6 Parts, Featuring Charles Chaplin; "The Mid-night World" by Eclair; "Who's Your Lady Friend" Comedy by Eclair; "The Middleman" by London Film Coy; "Jane Shore" by Barker; "Nero" and "Agripina" by Gloria; "The Destruction or Carthage;" "Protea" No. 3 or "Her Race With Death"; and all are hereby warned from exhibiting these films, either New or Secondhand. If, in spite of this Notice, any person or persons exhibit them, they will be held responsible for any loss I may sustain and also liable for all cost and consequences.

J. F. MADAN,
Proprietor, Elphinstone Bioscope:
5, Dharamtolla St., Calcutta.
2618

NOTICE.

TENDERS for (1) Construction of a culvert in mile No. 87/7 (approximate cost Rs. 4,800)

(2) Reconstruction of a slab drain No. 96 (approximate cost Rs. 1,300)

and (3) Reconstruction of a slab drain No. 97 (approximate cost Rs. 3,200) on the Bombay Poona Road will be received by the undersigned up to 3 p.m. on Tuesday the 21st December, 1915.

2. Plans, quantities and specifications can be seen and tender forms obtained on payment of Rupee one per copy at the office of the undersigned on any day save Sundays and holidays.

E. M. DUGGAN,
B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.
December, 1915. 2524

NOTICES.

THE INDIAN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS

THE FIRST SESSION of the INDIAN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS, will be held in the TOWN HALL on the 26th December, 1915, from 11-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. under the Presidentship of the Hon. SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

Visitor's Tickets ..... Re. 1.

Apply for Tickets immediately to the SECRETARY,
Old Teelephone Buildings,
19, Bank Street,
2520 Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.
NOW ON VIEW.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN MUSEUM COLLECTORS OF ART TREASURES, INDIAN PRINCES AND FOR WEALTHY CITIZENS OF BOMBAY AND OTHER PARTS OF INDIA.

Carpets and the remaining silverware will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 22nd December at 2 p.m. (S. T.).

The most unique collections of art furniture of carved blackwood, teakwood, satinwood, sandal wood and ivory with rare designs representing the studied subjects of old Indian Art, rich wool and silk carpets made from old designs with fast vegetable dyes only, the wool having been dyed under Mr. Goll's personal supervision, very rich china jars of rare and old patterns with gold and silver covers, very rich glassware, japanese curios, rich table and cutlery ware and many such rare pieces of furniture metal busts of solid metal and specimens of Indian art which were finished after years of hard labour, rich gramophone with rare music plates such as are never known in India, rich gold and silk curtains, rare oil colour paintings by the celebrated painter Gangooly also rare water colour paintings of Indian subjects, Clement Bayard Motor Car, &c.

Under instructions of the executor of the late Mr. E. A. Goll, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-MORROW SUNDAY the 19th and MONDAY the 20th December, 1915 and on the following days at 2 p.m., (S. T.), each day sell by Public Auction, on the premises, of the late Mr. E. A. Goll, 114, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. All his valuable and unique collection of rare pieces of carved blackwood, teakwood, ivory and sandalwood furniture agate ornaments very rare cabinets of most unique carving with water colour painted panels in their grooves and arranged to be lighted with gas or electricity to give natural light effect, most elaborately carved massive chairs of various designs, most elaborately carved and studded with silver bookstands and easels, solid metal life size statue of Mahadev with oil lamp arrangements with a most elaborately carved wooden massive base, original life size genuine bronze Trimoortee statue arranged on pillars representing the pillars of Elephanta caves. Most exquisite dining table and most elaborately carved in Indian designs, with dining chairs covered with gold and silk embroidery cushions, which were woven, dyed and made up in India at Mr. Goll's special design and instructions and the chairs are of the exact design of those selected from one of the finest hotels in Europe during one of his visits there, very rich and rare table cut glassware such as could rarely be seen in India, which has been arranged in a suitable cupboard having carved doors with mango-trees design, on which hang the mangoes made in solid silver. Most unique carved cabinets made out of old Guzerat carved house cornices, about 400 to 500 years old, and converted into screen doors, cupboard, etc., most extensively carved exact model of Birbul's House and a similar model of Panch Mahals, solid book cases specially made to order and from teak selected from one log only and made on Mr. Goll's premises, large carved ivory ornaments, cut out of one piece only. Sandal wood cabinet made out of rich sandalwood logs and elaborately carved by Mysorian Artists, most of the furniture having panels specially painted in oil or water colours by the celebrated painter "Gangooly" who was given the subjects of paintings by Mr. Goll, and most expensive gold and silver silk curtains, purdahs and dados, and a very large collection of woollen and silk carpets imitating old celebrated designs, and with fast vegetable colours dyed by Mr. Goll himself, some of these carpets took 3 to 4 years to complete and are such as could not be purchased anywhere by a casual observer. Some of these carpets were woven with specially rich wool purchased by Mr. Goll and then spun dyed and woven at Mr. Goll's special instructions. Equally elaborate pure silver tableware, jugs, trays, tea services, vegetable and curry dishes, salad bowls, all of various designs studied from old Indian art, and for which artists were made to travel all over India at Mr. Goll's expense to study the natural formation of the various subjects including those of India China, Japan, Persia, Egypt, Arabia, Zanzibar, etc. The carving of this silverware took several years to finish and the metal of the best possible fineness of silver is used such as would permit such deep and raised carving such as never to be found in any other part of India, brass bedsteads, gramophone with the plates of music of the best operas of Europe, and such as are rarely imported into India, and these were specially ordered from Italy at enormous cost, rich camp veranda furniture, arm chairs, teapoys of various sizes, real gold and silver embroidery cushions, rich candlesticks, gas chandeliers, most elaborate library of high class literature, one 4 cylinder Clement Bayard motor car, torpedo body, etc., etc..

N. B.—Motor Car will be sold on Monday, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 18th December, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

62, Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, very rich and artistic teak and blackwood furniture, etc., including rich velvet lined drawing room suites, fancy corner cabinets, tiled and mirror back cupboard cabinets, chests of drawers, wardrobe, glass door almyrahs, hat stands, book stands, cane verandah benches, leather and tapestry lined drawing room sofas, writing tables, lady's tables, side tables, marble top fancy teapoys, drawing room chairs, office arm and easy chairs, very elegant Curzon chairs, cane and putti reclining sofas, show cases, dirty linen baskets, wall brackets, Japanese tea-sets, and flower vases in designs, phonographs, records, etc. etc.

Property of a private gentleman:—
1 Very decent cradle.
1 Wardrobe.
1 Very strong Burglar-proof Safe with secret drawers.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF EMBROIDERED WEARING APPAREL.

SALE ON SATURDAY THE 18TH DECEMBER, 1915, AT 2 P.M., (S. T.).

Under instructions from the pledgees Messrs. Ratnaji Lalji & Co., and on account and at the risk of the pledgors Bai Rabiabai widow of Siddick Oosman and Abdul Karim Haji Siddick, Messrs. Gandhi & CO., Auctioneers will, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 18th day of December 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), put up the undermentioned sixty-six embroidered articles of wearing apparel for sale by public auction at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay:—

PARTICULARS OF ARTICLES.

23 silk "Abba" (Embroidered.)
20 silk "Ijjars" (Embroidered).
15 silk 'Odhanis, Patori and Moolaya" (embroidered).
4 silk 'Odhanis" embroidered.
1 velvet "Sadaria" embroidered.
1 silk "Patori" embroidered border.
1 silk "Banarasi" embroidered.
1 silk "Gallo" embroidered.
The articles are on view.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and articles taken delivery of within three days from the day of sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, attorneys for the pledgees or to the undersigned.

SALE TO-MORROW.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING SITES AT PALLI HILL, BANDRA.

Under instruction from the owners Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will TO-MORROW SUNDAY the 19th December, 1915, sell the following valuable landed properties by public auction on the premises.

LOT NO. 1 GYMKHANA GARDEN PROPERTY SALE AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS—All that piece or parcel or fazandari land or ground, situate, lying and being in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana at Palli Hill adjoining European Gymkhana and known as Gymkhana Garden property, admeasuring 15,111 square yards or thereabouts and bearing survey No. 259 Pot No. 2, 4, 5, 9, 11, Survey No. 255 Pot No. 12, 13, 15, and 16 and bounded as follows that is to say on or forwards the North by the property of Rogers Mathew D'Silver on or towards the South by the European Gymkhana, on or towards the East partly by the property of Land Building Co., and partly by the land of the Bombay Land Company and European residences and on or towards the west by public fields.

The property is situated next to European Gymkhana and has about 500 Mango trees yielding about Rs. 600 a year, while the Land Revenue Tax is only Rs. 18 per annum.

LOT NO. 2 MALA GARDEN PROPERTY SALE AT 5 P.M. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground, situate, lying and being in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, at Palli Mala Road, known as Mala Garden property together with one house, verandah, stable, one shop and two pucca built wells, and admeasuring 7,320 yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 328 Pot No. 1 and 2, Survey No. 266, Pot No. 1, 2, 6 and 7, Survey No. 265 Pot No. 8 and 9, Survey No. 269, Pot No. 13 and 14 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by a public passage, leading to chapel on or towards the South by the property of Manoel Gonsalves, on or towards the East by the property of Frances D'Souza and on or towards the West by Palli Mala Road.

The property is just opposite to Jalbhai Seth's property facing the sea and has got mango trees yielding about Rs. 400 a year.

For further particulars and inspection of plans, &c., apply to the owners' Attorneys Messrs. Bhimji and Co., at their office 52, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th December, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF PROVISIONS STORES AND FURNITURE, ETC., OF THE INTERNATIONAL PROVISIONS STORES, AT APOLLO BUNDER.

By order of the concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the International Provisions Stores, opposite the Apollo Hotel, and next to the Hotel Majestic, Fort, all the furniture, such as glass show cases (made to order) marble top table, bentwood chairs, and tin provisions of Crosse and Blackwell, Morton's jelly tins, biscuits by Huntley and Palmer, preserved vegetable tins, sweetmeats and chocolates, Lipton and Brooke Bond teas, soaps, Enos fruit salt, Cologne water, Koko hair oil, scents, Colgates' dental powder, glasses, tumblers, forks, spoons, knives and cooking utensils, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th day of December 1915, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, horses and carriages at 2 p.m., (S. T.) and new designed furniture, Sundry articles bicycles, etc., at 3 p.m., (S. T.).

Furniture such as new designed suits of drawing room sofas and chairs, mirror door almiras, clothes press, dressing and writing tables, easy and rocking chairs, glass door show cases, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, bookstands towel horse, reclining sofas, sideboard, crockeryware, etc.

Office furniture of the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., such as writing tables, glass door book cases, chairs, big desks, paper racks, etc.

By order of the Insurance Co. concerned:

EX. S. S. "DARA."

E. H. D. & Co.—33-1 case containing 67 bundles of handkerchiefs, each bundle contg 5 doz.

By order of the office concerned:—
One lot of Japanese vases, etc.

AT 2 p.m. (S. T.).

2 Rubber tyred glass-fronted miniature office broughams.

2 Rubber tyred palaquin shape miniature office shigrams.

1 Rubber tyred well built victoria.

The property of a Hindu gentleman:—
1 Rubber tyred brougham by a well-known maker.

AT 3 P. M. (S. T.).

Second hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers

STANDARD OIL CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND			Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5	2	2 per case.
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	5	0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4	15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	15	2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins).	4	6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	4	6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	4	6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk).	3	12	0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING and DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY, will take place in the School at Mahim, on SATURDAY, 18th December, 1915, at 5-30 p.m. The Committee's Report for the current year will be submitted and a Committee will be elected for the ensuing year.

Mr. M. R. Jardine has kindly consented to preside and Mrs. Jardine will distribute the Prizes.

All friends of the Society are invited to attend.

H. W. JAMIESON,
2569 Honorary Secretary.

Tired and worn out? Restore your lost energy—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases your vitality—makes the daily tasks a pleasure—feel fresh when through. A 18

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON THURSDAY THE 23RD INSTANT AT 2-30 IN THE AFTERNOON.

AUCTION SALE of very high class substantial slightly used and looking brand new furniture by the well-known makers Messrs. John Roberts, Ahmed Devji, Devji Kanji and Wimbridge, consisting of specially made to order chesterfield drawing room complete suite of sofas and chairs, Adams and Sheraten styled rich jenona velvet lined complete drawing room suites American designed solid figurewood roll top automatic master Key office table English designed plain roll top office table William and Mary styled about 8 feet high parlor drawingroom artistic pair of cabinets, sweet toned Iron framed cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., selected combination single and double glass and panel door almirahs velvet black lined Curzon chairs, Hepple white styled hat stand Jone's nearly new hand sewing machines etc., etc.

On Thursday the 23rd Instant at 2.30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. Mehta and Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public Auction at their Rooms 53, Medows, Street, Fort, (First Floor opposite the Oak Lane where the furniture has been removed for Auction Sale the very valuable Artistic Rich Designed Latest Fashioned, Substantial and very slightly used looking like Brand New teak and blackwood highly polished household and office furniture made by the well-known makers Messrs. John Robert, Ahmed Devji, Devji Kanji, Wimbridge, and others such as dining tables for 10 persons. English Designed Dinning chairs, meat safes mirrored sideboards, dinner waggons, very valuable selected English Designed William and Mary Pattern about 8 feet high drawing room artistic pair of cabinets, very valuable rich shining silk tapestry lined full size French button comfortable horse hair, stuffed cushined lucky chesterfield complete drawing room suites of 10 pieces consisting of sofas and chairs (specially ordered by a native prince) covered khaki, adams and sheraten styled rich jenona veluet lined drawing room and reading room complete suites, American designed selected of solid figurewood automatic master key roll top office table, English Design solid teak and black plain roll top office table, enlarging camira lenses, sweet toned solid iron framed grand cottage piano by S. Rose, Hepplewhit English styled mirrored hatstand, solid brass standing lamps and reading stands, rich velvet back lined Curzon chairs, rich carpets, English palm stands, English designed teapoys. Ladys davenport and writing tables, selected English Designed combination single and double glass and panel door Almirahs, Clothes and Gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, iron and brass Bedsteads, rich Singapore cane chairs, rich historical pictures office chairs, rich glass and crockeryware, rich plated ware etc. etc.

The property of A. Forbes Smith, Esq. of Messrs. H. S. Smith and Co., including that of L. H. Percival Manning Esq. and a native prince sahib.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th December, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

In aid of the Indo-British Institution and such other charity as the audience may select.)

Under the Patronage of
T. E. THE GOVERNOR & LADY WILLINGDON

"THE GEISHA"

(By special arrangement with Mr. Bandmann)
18th, 20th, 21st & 22nd December
at 9-30 p. m.
Full Chorus and Orchestra :
New Scenery & Dresses.

COMPANY.—Mesdames Binning, Blockley, Boyagis, Chadwick, Chambers, Cudlip, Frampton, Hogg, Jones, Mansfield, Murray, Powell, Street, Sykes, A Sykes, Taylor, Wadia, and Wakefield: Messrs. Bayly, Bercy, Binning, Chadwick, Cheminais, Cudlip, Gellett, Hughes, Macgill, McGrath, McKenzie, Mackintosh, Morris, Newton, Shrubb, Wilson and others.

Booking Office at Messrs S. ROSE & Co.

Note :—Purchasers of seats in stalls, dress circle, or boxes, are entitled to one vote per seat for such charity or war fund as they may select. The charity or war fund receiving the largest number of votes, will share the profits with the Indo-British Institution

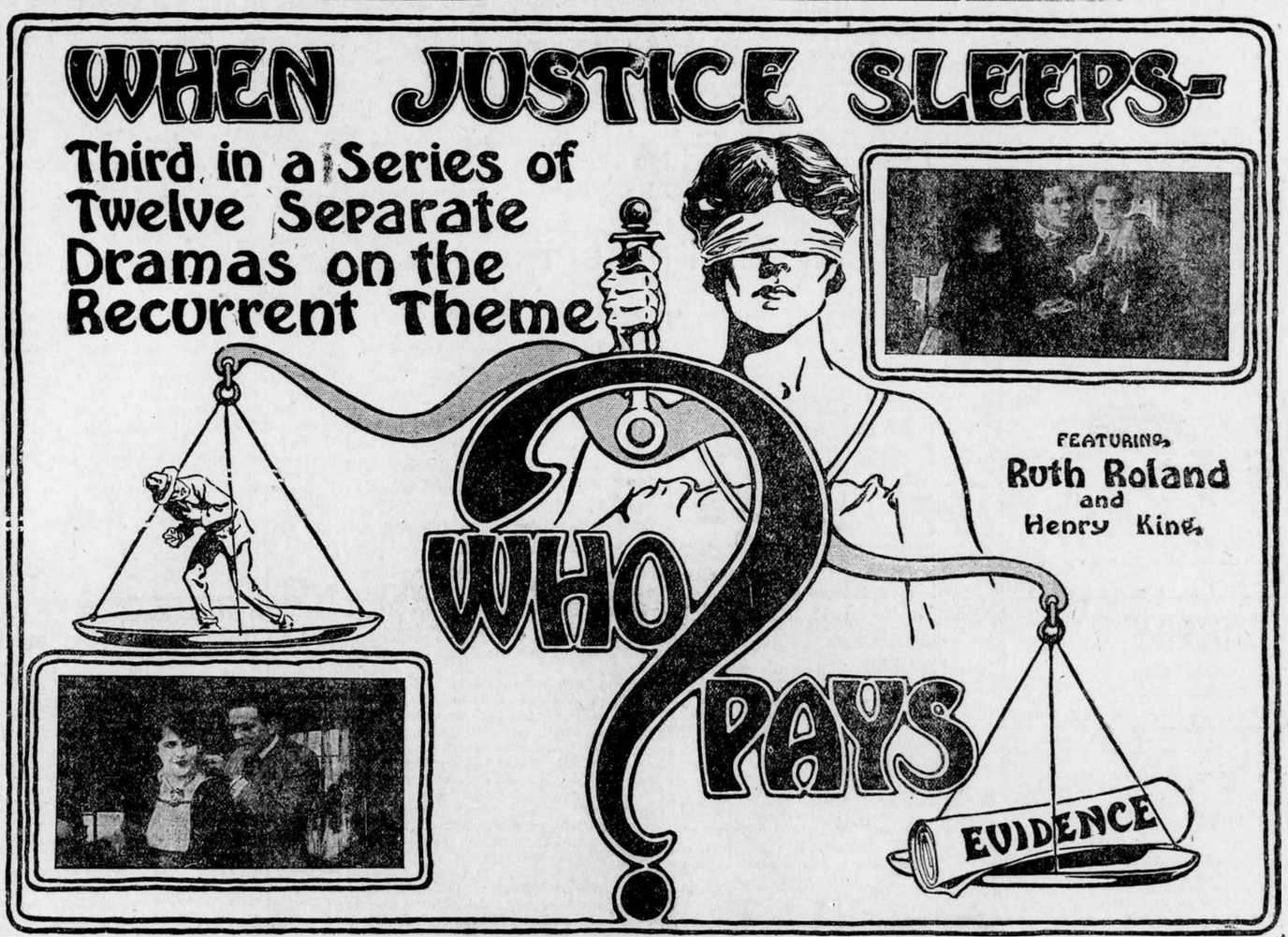
SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 24th, 25th and 26th, there will be morning Sessions each day from 9 to 11 in lieu of Practice Sessions.

Friday, 24th December 1915.
DANCING AND SKATING.
Friday, 14th January 1916.
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

AMUSEMENTS



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Wherein is told of a man who stained his honor for his love—and of a woman who didn't care. Also of a bad man who was better than most of us, and what it brought him. All neatly strung together on a rope of pearls and bound with a rope of hemp.

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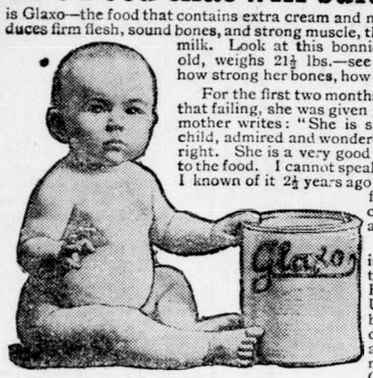

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(19th Sunday after Trinity, 19th Dec.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle). Church Gate Street, Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8 a.m., Ordination Service; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Agutter in G.; Hymns 353, 355, 322 49; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon by Lord Bishop of Bombay; Canticles—Walmisley in C.; Hymns 193, 49, 27; Collections for St. George's Hospital Nursing Association; Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 a.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong and Sermon at 6-30 p.m., Preacher: Rev. Father Tovey, S. S. J. E.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Matins and Litaany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain; Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m, Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English: Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., (Marathi), Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Vardi B.A., (Gujrati): Rev. L. Hari English Services; 8 a.m. Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for C. M. S. Up-country Missions, Marathi Service, 9 a.m.; Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's. Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani), Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins. Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu): 10 a.m., Matins. Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints' Church Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins: 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. C. B. Grey Collier; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School, 6-30 p.m., Evensong song and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock, —Chaplain (... 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Se... Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Even...

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road, Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe: 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English): 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass, Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m.. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., Evensong and Sermon, Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland, 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Evening Praise List: Psalm 122. 6-9 tune 116. Paraphase 54. tune 74 Hymns 376, 249, 256. Offertory St. George's Hospital Nursing Association.

United Free Church of Scotland Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes: 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Rev. R. M. Gray; Offertory for St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambrodi Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe English Service 8-30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott: Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m., Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's School Hour in Union Hall

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, 11 a.m. Morning Service. Rev. F. W. Wood: 6-30 p.m., Evening Service Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher; Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. Frank Hart. 4-45 p.m. Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla: 4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Telugu Service).

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba, Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard: 9 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard: Sunday School and Men's Bible Class from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; p.m., Afternoon Service by Rev. N. G. Gaikwad; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services—Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, Masses, 6 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m.; Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. Masses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., Evenig Service 6-330 p.m.

Rosary, Church Mazagon.—Vicar Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m. 7 a.m. 8-30 a.m., Masses; and 5-30 p.m. Beneoiction Week days Masses, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes. —6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m. High Mass; 6 p.m. Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar Very Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias Sunday Services Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra —9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses, 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus. —Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8-30 a.m. 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain; Rev. Fr. E. Hillenkamp S. J. Sunday. 8 a.m.; Mass and Sermon 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. V. R. Joshi, will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mander, Girgaum, on Sunday, at 5-30 p.m.

Delicious Piecrust.

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"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder.

Pastry recipes in every tin, and more in the "Brown & Polson" recipe book, free from Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta.

BOY SPY COURT-MARTIALLED.

AMERICAN STUDENT WHO ENLISTED IN THE NAVY.

The New York newspapers arer loud in their praise of what the "Herald" describes as "the humane conduct of Great Britain's Government in dealing with a spy which comes as a distinct contrast to the murderous cruelty of the Germans in the case of Miss Edith Cavell."

The present case is that of Kenneth G. Triest, a nineteen-year-old student of Princeton University the details of whose arrest and sentence to death as a naval spy at the hands of the British Government have been published from time to time with his photograph all over the United States.

HAD GERMANY ON THE BRAIN.

Kenneth Triest was an undergraduate a. Princeton when he disappeared on January 7. Detectives were employed by his father a wealthy contractor, to search for the young man. Finally, in September, Mr. Triest learned from the State Department in Washington that his son was a prisoner in London, accused of being a spy. Mr. Triest left no stone unturned to get mercy for Kenneth Triest.

"Kenneth had Germany on the brain," his mother said one day last month. "He was trying to get to Germany, I know he was, and he thought that he could do it by joining the British Navy. Would any one of sound senses do that?"

Young Triest had been in Princeton but a short time when he decided to go to England. He managed to get enough money to help him get to the other side. He was willing to take all the help he could get from Englismen and he mixed with Canadians whom he met there. He told them that he came from Toronto and wanted to get into the Army or the Navy. He had not been in London very long when he came to the end of his financial tether.

Through friends who believed him Canadian, he met a young British naval officer. Lieutenant ——. Imprudently the naval officer said he would see what could be done for the boy. The lieutenant talked with Triest, for some time, and then recommended him to superiors as a candidate for the wireless staff.

ACCESS TO NAVY CODE.

Triest passed the physical examination and soon was in a uniform working in a place where he had access to the Navy code of Great Britain. He proved to be capable and energetic, and there was not the least trace of an unbalanced mind in his conduct and work.

One day a letter written by young Triest to a friend in America was intercepted. In this missive the youth told of his success in getting into the British Navy, and declared that it would not be long before he would be on his way to Germany. He told of drawing and taking pictures, and bade the friend come to England and emulate his example.

In the course of time the British authorities came across another letter. By that time Triest was being watched, although he was wholly unware of it. In the second letter, penned to a prominent German in London, Triest went so far as to make the ridiculous statement that his father was working hard for Germany in the United States, and absurdly alleged that his very respectable parent was the chief instigator in the passport swindles.

The youth went on to say that he had an uncle who was a high officer in the German army. He spoke of his lowly position as a sailor, and added:—'I am obviously with the wrong fleet, and I hope that you can do something to aid me in getting to Germany."

Triest laid emphasis on the fact that he was familiar with the British code and that before he left for Germany he would have further valuable information. Soon after that letter was intercepted Triest was arrested.

Further photographs were discovered and more letters fell into the hands of the British authorities. His court-martial was ordered for October 1. Because of the boy's age and the pleas that came from his country from prominent persons, the court-martial was postponed, and, finally, after the receipt of a letter from Theodore Roosevelt. Sir Edward Grey sent word to the British Ambassador in Washington to inform the State Department that the British Government would set Triest free in the care of his father.

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They are useful, ornamental and most comfortable, an acceptable present, indeed.

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HELLAS No. 34. Exact to sketch. Best value at the price: a tall back chair, most comfortable in use.

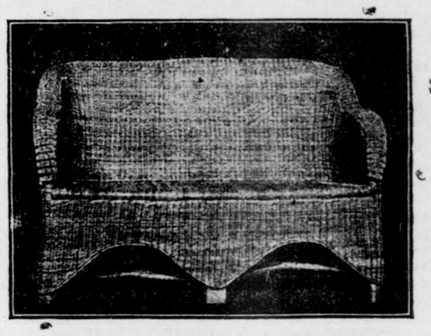
Price, Rs. **11-8.**

HELLAS No. 36. A deep cosy chair. Ideal for idle moments. Extra large and comfortable.

Price, Rs. **12-8.**

Or with padded back and seat in plain colour. Rs. **22-8.**

All these Chairs are made from selected Cane heart and built on Solid Jacca frames.



Some other Styles are also on view in our Show Rooms.

THE CURZON SETTEE.

The Curzon Settee, similar to sketch, unsurpassed for finish and comfort, suitable for Drawing Room, finest selected cane on Malacca frame. Total length 3 feet 11 inches. Can also be had in tall square back to match No. 34 chair.

Price, Rs. **16-8.**

A LADY'S CHAIR.

HELLAS No. 31. Exact to sketch, very strong and comfortable. Comfy round back.

Price, Rs. **11-8.**

HELLAS No. 32. Exact to sketch, nice room ychair. For library or smoking room use.

Price, Rs. **11-8.**

Cane Tables to Match the Chairs round or octagonal tops.

Rs. **14-8.** each.

See our special long Chair the very acme of comfort and convenience. Exceptionally Strong.

Rs. **29-8.**

The Varsity Lounge Chair, a deep, roomy chair for Library use, white Cane. Price, Rs. **15-8.**

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. Ltd.

DRAPERS OUTFITTERS

The Arcade BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

GREEK FINANCE AND THE NEAR EASTERN CRISIS.

The "Economist" says: It is a pity that the Greek Government has not given more consideration to the bearings of the crisis on the national finances. The Allies' offer of a loan of 40,000,000f, or £1,600,000, to help in meeting the expenses of mobilisation, follows a loan of £800,000 from France last April; and it should be very welcome at the present juncture. It will be remembered that in 1898, after the catastrophic defeat of Greece by Turkey the finances of the kingdom were placed partly under the control of an International Commission, and a loan of nearly £6,000.000, bearing 2½ per cent. interest, was issued under the guarantee of Great Britain, France, and Russia, while a reduction of interest was effected on the other external loans, amounting at that time to about £22,000.000. To meet the interest on these loans various revenues were placed under the control of the Commission, derived from Government monopolies, stamp and tobacco duties, and the Piræus Customs, any actual annual surpluses over their estimated proceeds being divided—less an allowance for expenses—in fixed proportions between the Government and the holders of the older external loans. Since this settlement numerous other loans have been issued, amounting in the aggregate to £19.342,000, and secured partly on the Greek Government's share of the revenues assigned to the Commission, and most of them also on railway receipts and other assigned revenues, varying in each case more or less. At the end of 1914 the total amount outstanding of all these loans was slightly below £44,000.000, or about £10 per head of population, besides which there were currency loans to the amount of nearly £6,000,000. The "service of the Debt" figured in the Budget of 1914 for a little less than 45,000,000f, or about £1,800,000, while the "ordinary receipts" were nearly 140.000.000f, or £5,600,000, and the ordinary expenditure," apart from the debt service, nearly 175,000,000f, or £7.000,000. Broadly, therefore, Greece has a debt of about £50,000,000, requiring for its service about £1,800,000 annually, and the deficit last year on the ordinary revenue was nearly £2.800,000. It is true that rather more than this sum was derived from the ennexed territories and classed as "extraordinary revenue," but in these critical times it cannot be relied on. Nor, in the event of serious disturbance, can the surplus values, which have kept up satisfactorily during the present year. And, as the service of the loans is a first charge on the best half of the revenues, any additional expenditure cannot well be met except by new taxation or new loans. Greece has, therefore, excellent financial reason for abstaining from adventures of which the cost is not paid by some other Power.

RUSSIAN WAR FINANCE.

It is announced that the Russian Budget, ordinary and extraordinary, for the coming year, balances at 3,250.915,197 roubles; in other words, this huge figure represents the expenditure which must be met, and new taxation is to be imposed to help to meet it. The expenditure exceeds that of the current year by about 48,500,000 roubles. The few figures noted by the "Temps" are not entirely consistent, but the ordinary expenditure somewhat exceeds 2,914 million roubles, while the ordinary expenditure is slightly more than 3.174 millions, so that the deficit on ordinary revenue is about 260 millions. The extraordinary expenditure amounts to 76.79 million roubles, the extraordinary revenue, whereby the Budget is made to balance, is 335.83 millions; but, as there is stated to be an actual deficit of 67 millions in the extraordinary Budget, it is to be inferred that the extraordinary receipts, properly so called, amount only to about ten millions, and that there is an actual deficit on the total revenue of about 325 millions, which must be met out of funds previously accumulated and by borrowing. The forecast of new taxation given to the Russian Press by the Finance Minister, is now somewhat modified. A general and progressive income-tax is still the leading feature, but there are also to be reforms of the legacy duty, the licence duty on trades and professions, the tax on sums lent on mortgage, and the land tax. As regards the last-named impost, it is stated that in Turkestan and elsewhere the land is frequently assessed much below its value; probably account has not been sufficiently taken of the increase due to cotton and other new crops. There will also be a temporary tax on persons exempted from military service. But the projected monopolies of tea and matches have been found to be beset with difficulties, and excise duties are contemplated on electric power, textiles, gunpowder, and molasses as well as increased duties on better-class tobaccos, fruits, and alcohol derived from the grape. This last is a fresh indication that Russia, which has important wine producing districts, is not to become absolutely teetotal. Even though the figures include the Railway receipts, they are astonishing, the more so as in some 12 or 13 Governments the war and the German occupation prevent the collection of any revenue at all. The "Rietch" comments with patriotic pride on the vast ordinary revenue and the relatively moderate deficit as an example of the immense financial strength of Russia.

AFTER-THE-WAR PLANS.

Although commercial America is almost completely absorbed in the exploitation of the present war boom and the great prosperity it is bringing in its train, it is fully realised by the most solid section of the community that it is but a temporary phase that will pass with the ending of the war, and much thought is being given to after-the-war possibilities. In official quarters a trade campaign world-wide in scope is being planned. Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, is responsible for the statement that this campaign includes the aiding of American merchants in taking advantage of the exceptional opportunities which will be offered. It is intended to reorganise the commercial intelligence staff at Washington, to increase to about twice its size the foreign commercial service, and to make extensive investigations of commercial conditions abroad. Congress will be asked to approve a large increase in the appropriations made to the Bureau.

Meanwhile the Bureau already has its eyes on South America, and has issued a warning to United States shippers, declaring that Germany is preparing to forestall any efforts they may make in the Southern continent. "German manufacturers," says the Bureau, "have already organised a trade league for South America, headed by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, who is alleged to have written: 'We need not fear foreign competition for many generations.'" American merchants are warned that while they may for the moment be revelling in the prosperity due to the huge demands for American goods in European markets, after the war they will need the South American market. Now is the time, it is declared, for them to be getting their hold on it. All this should be of particular interest to British merchants, emphasising as it does the importance which their rivals for the world's trade attach to South America as the great customer of the future.

Special interest attaches in this connection to a speech delivered by Mr. Charles Warren Fairbanks, an ex-vice-president, at Louisville. "The present prosperity of certain industries, based on war orders, is inherently temporary," he declared. "Within the period of the next administration our own national life and the markets of the world are going to be profoundly affected by the great conflict now raging abroad. We must meet that with a constructive American programme which consists of:—

1. The restoration of the Protective tariff.
2. Adequate preparedness for national defence.
3. The restoration of the American flag to the oceans.
4. Organisation to market our wares in the world markets.

"After the war," continued Mr. Fairbanks, "only one rich neutral market in the world will present itself—America. To our shores will roll a tide of commercial invasion which will be paralysing under a free trade or a tariff for revenue policy only. We are more unprepared to resist commercial than military invasion. The weapon of cheapness wielded by our impoverished rivals wil be irresistible. Military invasion is remotely possible; commercial invasion is deadly certain. We believe in adequate military preparedness, but to prepare, for uncertainties and not for certainties seems inconsistent. We are horrified by the distresses arising from war, but are they to be more dreaded than the despair and hunger that arise from industrial panic!"

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Dec. 16th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		..	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			500
" " Sales of East Indian		..	—
" " Imports	.. ..	..	2,000
Mid. Americans	.. ..	..	7.53+3
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. ..	..	9.80 unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known at Liverpool at closing time.)	..	Jan.	12.02—10
		Mar.	12.27—9
New York Official noon call		Jan.	12.02—13
		Mar.	12.28—11
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..	Jan.	11.88—11
		Mar.	12.19—9

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 16th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
December	7.34	3
Dec.-Jan.	7.33	4
Jan.-Feb.	7.33	3
Feb.-Mar.	7.32	3
Mar.-April.	7.31	4
April-May	7.28	3
May-June.	7.25	3
June-July.	7.21	3
July-Aug.	7.18	3
Aug.-Sept.	7.03	3
Sept.-Oct.	6.88	2
Oct.-Nov.	6.83	1

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 16th.

M. G. Bengal Good	..	..5.00	+5
" " Fully Good	..	..5.15	
" " Fine	..	..5.30	
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	..	..5.50	
" " Fine	..	..5.80	
" Broach Good	..	..6.50	
" " Fully Good	..	..6.65	
" " Fine	..	..6.80	
" Scinde Good	..	..5.00	
" " Fully Good	..	..5.15	
" " Fine	..	..5.30	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 16th

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		39,000
" Exports to Great Britain		4,000
" " to Continent	..	17,000
Futures at New York January	.	11.93—7
Futures at New York March	..	12.19—16
Spot Cotton at New York	..	12.20—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	11.82 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans January		11.78—18
Futures at New Orleans March	..	12.10—17
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	7¾
Demand Bills	.. .. ..	4.72.00
Silver Commercial Bars	.. ..	54⅛

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 16th.

Bar Silver Spot 26—⅜

Closing Tone of Silver:—Paid. Buyers. Speculative Selling.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5⅛ unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5 5/16+1/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅜ Unchgd.
" " " " 6 "	5⅜ Unchgd.
Interest day to day loans	4⅛ Unchgd.
" 7 day market loans	4⅜ Unchgd.
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	..£202,000
Consols 2½ %	58⅜ unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½%	54½ unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80¼ unchgd.
Government Securities 3%	69½ unchgd.
Exchange on London at Paris Francs	27.65

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Dec. 16th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	50,300,000		No Change.
Public Deposits .	52,100,000	Dec.	300,000
Other do. .	94.200,000	Inc.	4,200,000
Govt. Securities .	32.800,000		No Change.
Other do. .	96,900,000	Inc.	4,000,000
Notes and Gold .	34,500,000	Dec.	100,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 24% of the Liabilities.

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 16th.

3½%	1925/28	£ 89⅜	
4½%	1925/45	£ 97 3/16	

THE MAILS.

London, Dec. 16th.

On the 18th November, the Bank of England issued the following notice:—

£ 25,000 set aside on account of Straits Settlement guarantee fund gold portion.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Dec. 16th.

WHEAT.

No Sellers of Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rates for South American Wheat are Nominal

AUSTRALIAN.

Rates for Australian Wheats are—

Jan. Sellers.	64/3

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, Dec.-Jan. Sellers.	46/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, usual Bold, Dec.-Jan. Value	61/9
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex-Ship Pure Basis Dec.-Jan. Sellers	68
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. value	61/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship Jan.Feb. Nominal	72/9
Calcutta Linseed:—Dec.-Jan. Paid ..	71/9
Toria Rapeseed:—New Terms, Dec.-Jan. value	62/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Paid.	66/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Buyers	£ 12-2-6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper ..	£96
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	£79⅛
Copper Braziers	£110
Yellow Metal	13
Hard Spelter Nominal. ..	65
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool, ..	£24-10-0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie, ..	£4-10-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta		
December.	New Crop	20
July-Sept.	Nominal	17/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi		
December.	New Crop	20/1½
July-Sept.	Nominal	17/7¼
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta		
December.	New Crop	22
July-Sept.	Nominal	19
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi December.	New Crop	22/1½
July-Sept.	Nominal	19/1½

Tone of sugar is quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan. Value	3/1½
Ceylon Rubber Jan.	3/5½ to 3/6¼

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

The market this morning was easier with New Broach quoted at about Rs. 284. No business of any importance was reported.

At Colaba the market was closed out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Bomanjee D. Petit.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M G. Broach ..	293 ..		286	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengalis ..	231/2 223		—	Jan. 1916
M G. Bengals ..	230 ..		—	Dec. 1915
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	225 ..		—	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh ..	235/6 ..		—	"
M.G. Mathia ..	.. ..		—	—
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	274 ..		—	Jan. 1916
M G. Nagpore ..	274 ..		—	"
M.G. Akola, Khgm..	250/1 ..		—	"
M.G. " ..	252/3 ..		—	Mar. 1916
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..	.. ..		—	—
M.G. Oomrawatee ..	.. ..		—	—
H.G. Westerns ..	.. ..		—	—
M.G. Westerns ..	.. ..		—	—
H.G. Bhangalkote ..	.. ..		—	—
H.G. Bijapore ..	.. ..		—	—

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 16th December, 1915:—

Cotton	17,664	Bales
Wheat	6,856	cwts
Linseed	3,834	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,241	"
Ginjellyseed	6,290	"
Groundnuts	3,017	"
Castorseed	4,074	"
Rice	3,418	"
Myrabollams	1,795	"
Cottonseed	5,465	"
Mowraseed	121	"
Gram	632	"
Joowar	1,092	"
Maize	391	"
Barley	613	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 17th—5-30 p. m.

	Bazaa Terms. Ready Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 8 0	6 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	46 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	7 0 0	7 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 12 0	8 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 4 0	8 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 12 0	8 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	44 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	37 8 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 12 0	8 3 0
Groundnuts	26 0 0	....
Mowraseed	3 14 0	4 4 0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May. ..	6	12	3
Linseed May	9	5	3
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	41	0	0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4d. 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Jan.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 3/8 Jan.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 19-32d.
Francs 3 m-s Do.	191½ Nominal
60 d-s Hongkong	139½
Do. Shanghai	183½
60 d-s Yokohama	155¼

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-8-0
Australian Do.	24-11-0
Bombay Do.	24-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-0-0
English Dragons	15-3-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	67-4-0

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale yesterday.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened weak to-day and a few transactions were recorded, but soon after closed in honour of the sad death of Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit,—a son of the late Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart, who had made a munificent donation to the Stock Exchange and whose memory is comemorated by associating his name with its hall.

In Mill shares for January delivery Davids were quoted at Rs. 508-12-0.

Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 425.

Standards were placed at Rs. 1,115.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,310, but suddenly dropped to Rs. 1,290.

Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,880, Kohinoors at Rs. 640, Currimbhai at Rs. 220 and Crescent at Rs. 205.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 227.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 109. Deferred opened at Rs. 272 but subsequently dropped to Rs. 268.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,150.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 570.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was recorded at Rs. 79.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 97.

PETROLEUM.

Bombay, Dec. 16th.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited, Brands:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 I. G	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 I. Gl.	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair . ..	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ..	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 I. Gl.	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ..	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0
Shell Cases per case	5	8	0

THE KHATTAU MAKANJI S. AND W. CO. LTD.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Khttau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., in Oriental Buildings, yesterday, when Mr. Gordhandas Khattau presided, the following report was submitted:—

The net profits of the Company amount to Rs. 2,37,916-7-1 during the period. This amount together with the sum of Rs. 699-11-6 brought forward from the last year's account makes up the total sum of Rs. 2,38,616-2-7. From the above sum your Directors have declared a half-yearly dividend of Rs. 30 per share, which has absorbed Rs. 29,850 leaving a balance of Rs. 2,08,766-2-7. Your Directors have set aside therefrom Rs. 12,000 to the Reserve Fund, Rs. 109.585-9-11 to the Machinery Deterioration Fund, and Rs. 25,000 to the Building Depreciation Fund and have written off Rs. 2,100 to the Dead Stock Account and Rs. 1,095 to Furniture Account, leaving Rs. 58,985-8-8 for disposal. From this amount, the Directors recommend the payment of Rs. 50 per share as a dividend free of Income Tax, which will absorb Rs. 49,750 and also the payment of Rs. 4,000 as Bonus to the Company's employees and propose to carry forward Rs. 5,235.8.8 to next year's account.

Your Directors are glad to state that the machines referred to in the last year's report, have all arrived and have been working satisfactorily. The Mill Building Machinery and Stock in Bombay and up-country have been insured against fire for Rs. 67,03,500 except Boiler Room. Also the Mill profits and fixed charges are insured at Rs. 6,50.000 for a period of twelve months ending 24th December 1915.

The shareholders, however, decided to declare a dividend of Rs. 55, instead of the Rs. 50 recommended by the Board.

The retiring Directors, Messrs. Purushottamdas Thakoredas and Morarji Vussunji Munji were re-elected, as also the auditors Messrs. K. S. Aiyer & Company.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time On the 17th December 1915 was 30.248 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still		Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still
	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Dec.	h.	m.	ft. in
FRI.	17	m 8	0	25	9	17	m 2	27	21 6
		9	43a	26	8		2	39a	17 3
SAT.	18	m 8	52	24	11	18	m 3	25	21 4
		10	22a	27	3		3	8a	16 11
SUN	19	m 9	33	25	0	19	m 4	11	21 0
		10	56a	27	8		3	43a	16 8
MON	20	m 10	12	25	2	20	m 4	0	20 4
		11	28a	28	1		4	18a	16 5
TUE	21	m 10	50	25	4	21	m 5	23	20 4
		11	59a	28	5		4	51a	16 2
WED	22	m 11	27	25	6	22	m 5	55	20 0
							5	23a	18 2
THUR	23	m 0	29	28	7	23	m 6	27	19 9
		0	3a	25	6		5	54a	16 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 17 (Friday)	" 7h. 4m,	" 6h. 4m
" 18 (Saturday)	" 7h. 5m.	" 6h. 5m
" 19 (Sunday)	" 7h. 5m.	" 6h. 5m
" 20 (Monday)	" 7h. 6m.	" 6h. 6m
" 21 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 7m.	" 6h. 6m
" 22 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 7m.	" 6h. 6m
" 23 (Thursday)	" 7h. 8m.	" 6h. 7m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon	1915 December 21d	6h	22-3 p.m.
Last Quarter	" " 30d	6h	28-8 a.m

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th December, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.938	inches.
Temperature of Air	76.0	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.7	"
Dew Point	66.8	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.737	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	83.0	
Minimum do. do.	68.3	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,ENE,WNW,NN	
Movement of Wind do. do.	136	inches

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 17th December 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Multan, Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has become nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Dwarka and Ahmedabad and normal or in excess elsewhere. Night temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperatnre continues in excess in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 17th of December 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Total 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	79.9	56.7	66	0	..	—0.97
Do. (16th)	79.5	51.7	25	0	..	—0.91
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th)	80.1	66.4	59	0.27	..	—0.48
PUNJAB—						
Multan	67.8	42.6	78	0.08	..	—0.15
Rawalpindi	68.4	33.8	89	0.19	..	—0.38
Lahore	65.2	41.3	91	0.15	..	—0.09
Hissar	72.2	41.6	74	0.02	..	..
Ambala	64.7	46.1	88	0.02	6.22	—0.39
Delhi	70.4	48.8	77	..	0.01	—0.39
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	77.4	53.0	75	..	0	—0.21
Mainpuri	78.3	51.7	82	..	0.01	—0.34
Jhansi	83.0	57.0	65	..	0.01	—0.24
Cawnpore	76.4	53.3	77	..	0	—0.37
Allahabad	80.6	53.3	70	..	0	—0.49
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	72.1	44.8	66	..	0	—0.14
Karachi	81.6	61.0	63	..	0	—0.11
Ajmer	74.6	51.3	78	..	0.04	—0.33
Jaipur	77.5	50.1	83	..	0.11	—0.15
Kotab	81.2	57.0	63	..	0	—0.26
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	81.4	57.5	50	..	0	—0.14
Dwarka	82.2	66.1	41	..	0.19	0.13
Veraval	84.6	68.5	38	..	0	—0.24
Rajkot	84.6	68.3	42	..	0	—0.27
Bhavnagar Para	84.6	69.4	66	..	0	—0.21
Surat	87.7	68.9	70	..	0	—0.14
Ahmedabad	89.1	63.1	20	..	0	—0.19
Deesa	85.6	60.8	46	..	0	—0.25
Neemuch	81.0	51.1	91	..	0	—0.21
Indore	83.4	50.6	67	..	0.11	—0.33
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.5	50.9	72	..	0.05	—0.55
Saugor	82.4	58.2	59	..	0.09	—0.60
Hoshangabad	88.1	54.6	71	..	0	—0.71
Khandwa	86.8	54.7	83	..	0	—0.61
Akola	86.1	51.7	48	..	0.46	—0.26
Amraoti	84.8	62.5	49	..	0	—0.73
Nagpur	83.6	55.0	65	..	0	—0.97
Chanda	83.9	50.0	78	..	0.62	—0.23
Raipur	81.7	55.6	76	..	0.39	—0.23
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.0	69.7	69	..	0.02	—0.36
Ratnagiri	90.3	68.9	40	..	0.81	0.34
Mormugao	81.5	66.9	64	..	0.04	—0.14
Karwar	86.7	68.6	87	..	1.07	—0.66
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	84.5	52.1	50	..	0.15	—0.28
Ahmednagar	82.1	48.3	53	..	0.70	—0.19
Poona	81.8	50.9	72	..	0.33	—0.29
Sholapur	83.8	54.8	43	..	0.30	—0.37
Bijapur	81.4	52.3	57	..	0.30	—0.66
Belgaum	78.1	53.7	55	..	0.94	—0.71
Aurangabad	81.4	57.5	45	..	0.64	—0.02
Nizamabad (Indur.)	82.2	50.2	66	..	0.78	0.12
Hyderabad	79.4	50.5	71	..	0.70	—0.17
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.6	67.3	61	..	8.15	5.14
Calicut	85.0	64.1	76	..	12.02	1.71
Cochin	89.0	63.9	68	..	8.80	1.37
Colombo	87.9	71.6	87	..	26.04	10.55
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.2	62.5	71	..	20.73	15.00
Bellary	82.3	58.5	71	..	7.27	5.20
Cuddapah	83.9	63.3	77	..	9.32	5.42
Madras	86.5	69.4	86	..	20.79	3.88
Bangalore	75.3	57.0	81	..	3.31	0.16
Coimbatore	84.5	61.3	71	..	6.33	2.49
Trichinopoly	87.8	70.0	69	..	10.12	3.73
Negapatam	83.5	69.8	79	..	16.64	—5.13

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SHIPPING.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 17.

Lumra Hobday Buseh

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading.

Steamers:— Mongara for China
" Canara (to arrive) for London
" Malwa (to arrive) for London
" Shirala (to arrive) for Zanzibar

The following steamers received Port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer Nellore for Shanghai
" City of Marseilles for Liverpool

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 16th instant, and due here on the 20th instant.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 16th instant.

S. S. Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia (outward bound) passed Suez on the 16th and is due here on the 26th instant.

S. S. City of Marseilles:—The steamer City of Marseilles, 5,289 tons, Captain B. Dowse, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Nellore:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Nellore, 4,249 tons, Captain A. M. King, will sail to-day for Shanghai, with the China mails, a general cargo and passengers.

Wednesday, 17th December, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Fennay Bridge.....Bruton.....T. M. & Co
D. & E. Montebello....Grimaldish.....Italian S. N. Co
F. Southerland.....Kreagh.....D. Nanji & Sons
K. Rahmani.....Wheeler.....T. M. & Co
O. Lawoe.....Webb.....T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadurl.....B. S. N. Co
Mahanadi.....B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Mayori Maru.....Taniguchi.....N. Y. Kaisha
2 Highland Monarch....Scott.....W. & A. G. & Co
3 Forcric.....Young.....W. & A. G. & Co
7 Doris.....Shaddock.....L. Dryfus
9 Shinkoku Maru.....Kuchiki.....O. S. Kaisha
12 Bahrein.....Bonnet.....T. M. & Co
14 Lbasa.....King.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Dara.....Hatfield.....T. M. & Co
5 Jehangir.....Lewis.....T. M. & Co
6 City of Marseilles....Dowse.....K. Nixon & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

Gizale.....T. M. & Co
Buyo Maru.....Kametaka....Shaw Wallace & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Barpeta.....Morgan.....M. M. & Co
Begum.....T. M. & Co
Chindwara.....Abbott.....M. M. & Co
Cigale.....T. M. & Co
City of Naples.....Rene.....W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Ferguson.....Marrit.....J. Finlay & Co
Havildar.....Park.....T. M. & Co
Jeddah.....Loftus.....T. M. & Co
Khosrou.....Courtenay.....T. M. & Co
Nurani.....Thomson.....T. M. & Co
Orna.....LeGrand.....M. M. & Co
Queda.....Neilson.....M. M. & Co
Risaldar.....Oakeshott.....T. M. & Co
Scindia.....Erskine.....W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS

Dec. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Marseilles (s) 10 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Marseilles (s) 3,900 cwts. muscor, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR MANCHESTER.

Highland Monarch (s) 400 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Canara (s) 1,150 cwts. Kismiss, T. Damji and Co.; 332 cwts. saltpetre, E. Mahomed and Sons; 4,600 cwts. saltpetre, S. Rowji and Co.; 7,003 cwts. rape seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 3,003 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 400 bales hemp, H. Govindji; 230 bales hemp, M. Gowrishanker; 200 bales hemp, Keedle Reeve and Co.; 21 cases opium, M. M. and Co.; 4,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers; 4,940 cwts. barley, Ralli Brothers; 4,400 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 5,200 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Canara (s) 3,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

Kashgar (s) 187 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 14 cases cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 15 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 13 bales cow hides, P. E. Boyce and Sons; 56 hogsheads Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji; 1 case Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji; 26 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 65 cwts. raisins, A. H. Mowji and Co.; 65 cwts. raisins, P. A. Dossal and Sons; 52 cwts. raisins, E. Moledina; 200 cwts. buffalo horns, G. Suchidana; 325 cwts. buffalo horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 114 cwts. deer horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 30 cwts. deer horns, A. H. Bundally; 6 cwts. deer horns, A. Kassam; 82 cwts. mica, Towner Jones and Co.; 1,788 cwts. peas, Ralli Brothers; 800 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 24 cwts. fishmaws, G. Suchidana; 24 cwts. fishmaws, A. H. Bundally; 42 cwts. fishmaws, J. M. Rahimtoola; 19 cwts. fishmaws, A. Kassam; 13 bales goat skins, A. Abdoola and Co.; 57 bales cow hides, A. Abdoola and Co.; 66 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 65 cwts. kismiss, T. Ganji and Co.; 1,500 cwts. kismiss, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 301 cwts. dry ginger, M. Jafferbhoy; 15 cwts. turmuric, M. Jafferbhoy; 72 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co.; 195 cwts. kismiss, D. Pasoo and Co.; 65 cwts. kismiss, R. Damji and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kashgar (s) 2 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

Fennay Bridge (s) 53 bales sheep pelts, E. N. Stein.

Foreric (s) 202 cwts. capsicum, M. Jafferbhoy; 500 cwts. cashew nuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 30 cwts. ephorbia pelatiira, M. Jafferbhoy; 365 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 50 cwts. gum kadaya, Ali Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Sutherland (s) 375 cwts. cotton seed, S. Cooverji and Co.; 165 cwts. poppy seed, A. Durst; 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers; 8,700 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Doric (s) 24,000 cwts. poppy seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 6,000 cwts. ground nuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 6,000 cwts. gingily seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 16,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 18,000 cwts. rape seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Fennay Bridge (s) 93 bales sheep pelts, E. N. Stein; 137 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR NAPLES.

Montebello (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Mongara (s) 1,700 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 2,400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 500 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 1 bale cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Mayori Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Y. K. G. Kaisha; 1,050 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Mayori Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 6 cwts. M. O. P. shells, V. Mahomed and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 336 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Mayori Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mayori Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Y. K. G. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Mayori Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 450 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 17.

S. S. Orna from Bassein, Agents M. M. and Co.—62,063 bags rice 150 bags cummin seeds, 5 bales paper, 137 bales corks, 5 cases dye, 24 bundles 17 cases sharkfins, 19 bundles fishmaws, 1 bundle mats, 93 cases wine, 1 case liquor, 2,911 pieces teak, 467 bundles timber other than teakwood, 4 bags sandalwood, 67 cases fish oil, 25 baskets 11 bags dry ginger, 18 bags goat skin, 28 bags cow hides, 100 bundles tamarind, 6 bundles stone moss, 10 bales yarn waste, 27 bundles cotton waste, 1 case cotton goods, 182 cases 21 chests tea, 348 bundles 80 jottas coir yarn, 125 robbins 991 bags copra, 87 jottas 4 coils 135 bundles coir rope, 1,359 kollies 5 cases hooka shells.

PASSANGERS PER S S. MONGARA

ARRIVAL ON 17TH DECEMBER.

Messrs. Bruce, Reid, Madge, Mrs Waddington, Miss Stapleton, Mrs Thom child and infant, Miss Bosworth, Mr and Mrs Noehren, Messrs. Derby, Lowndes, Hilton, and Reid, Mr and Mrs Carnegie, Mrs Lang's child, infant and nurse, Mr and Mrs Mathias, Mr H Skinner, Mrs Ried, Mr and Mrs Owen, Mr and Mrs Hutchinson and child, Miss Duncanson, Mr and Mrs Calvocoressi, Mr Salter, Miss Scott, Mr Watson, Mrs and Miss Gibson, Mr and Mrs Denby and infant, Mr Louis, Mrs Burton, Mr and Mrs Bill child and infant, Miss Anderson, Mr F Elmore, Mr and Mrs Wild, Messrs. Mitchell, O'Brien, Downie, J Elmore and Foster, Col. Tannahill, Asst. Engineer Bell RNR, Mr Whitworth RNR, Mr Wood, Mr Richardson, Mr and Mrs Hicks, Mrs McDonald, Miss Henry, Messrs. Biggs, Mr and Mrs Dyson, Mrs and Miss Hancox, Hussey, Hooper, Misses Westlake and Biggs, Mr and Mrs Dyson, Mrs and Miss Hooper, Mrs Ross, Mrs Greensmith, Messrs. Padgett, Lang, Mrs Gray, Miss Alexander, Messrs. Mullineux, Lees, Jones, Mrs Jarman, Misses Clark, Colquhoun, Stevenson, Mr and Mrs Standley and child, Misses E and B Posnett, Miss Harris, Mr Trythall, Mr and Mrs Alridge, Mr and Mrs Dodwell and infant, Rev Roberts, Messrs. Hall, Gilbert, Aitken, Muray, Lindsay, Woodford, Dart, Cour Palais, Mrs Parker, Miss Stockton, Mrs Foreman, Mrs Hill, Mrs Kirke, Mrs Holman, Capt Feathers. Travelling third class, there were 81 adults.

The Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association gratefully acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 8,100 from Chittagong for the purchase of a motor ambulance for war work. The car has been placed unreservedly at the disposal of the association for use wherever most urgently required. Advice has also reached the Indian Council of a gift of Rs. 16,000 from the Gaga district, E. I. Railway, for the purchase also of two motor ambulances and the necessary orders have already been issued for their speedy construction. Above cars will probably be consigned to Mesopotamia, where more ambulances are needed.

Take Zymole Trokeys for your cough. They will stop it by soothing the irritated membrane of the throat. Hoarseness is relieved and the throat strengthened.

B24

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If the bowels are clogged up, they need clearing. Inactivity of the bowels is what is known as constipation, and is productive of many baneful results. When your bowels do not act regularly, take Kasagra. D 25

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE-

SWAMINARAYAN TEMPLE CASE,

APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

ACHARYA SHRI SHRIPATI PRASADJI VIHARILALJI V. SHAH MOHANLAL LALLUBHAI AND OTHERS

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Ahmedabad who appointed a Receiver of all the properties in suit No. 179 of 1914 in the District Court.

The facts are briefly these:—The plaintiffs respondents are the followers of the well-known Shri Swaminarayan Sect. The defendant is the Acharya of the creed. The creed was founded by Shri Shahajenand Swami in the beginning of the nineteenth century. Two big temples were built, one at Ahmedabad where the idol of the deity Shri Narnarayan was installed, and another at Wadthal in Kaira District where the idol of the deity Shri Laxaminarayan was installed. Numerous temples were erected by the founder and his successors at various places at the expense of the moneys of the followers of the creed as alleged by the plaintiffs, and a great deal of the property was amassed. The plaintiffs respondents estimated the property at one crore of rupees. The plaintiffs alleged that in 1909 the then Acharya, Laxmiprasad was dismissed as he misused the property and was addicted to bad habits and the present appellant was elected to take his seat on the Gadi on his passing an agreement to the effect that he would act according to theordinances prescribed by "Shiksha-Patri" and "Lekh" of the original founder. The appellants also agreed that the temples and all the properties of the Sect should be permanently under the management of a temple commitee.

The plaintiffs case was that in spite of the aforesaid agreement, the appellant had been acting against the terms of the agreement and had been committing breaches of trust. Under his management there was every chance of the property being mismanaged and misappropriated. The plaintiff respondents filed the suit under section 92 for a declaration that the properties in the suit were public charitable and religious trusts and for removal of the appellant from the Gadi and for framing a scheme for administration of the trusts etc.

The present appellant contended that properties belonged to him absolutey.

In January 1915 the respondents applied for the appointment of a receiver of suit properties. On this application the District Judge appointed Gopilal Manilal receiver of all the properties in the suit observing "The defendant is in my opinion in a somewhat worse position for resisting this application than he would be had he not been elected under the circumstances alleged by the plaintiffs.

The Maharaj Shripatiprasad appealed against the decision to the High Court.

Their Lordships delivered the judgment. and the Chief Justice said that the appellant objected to the order made, on several grounds. The Swaminarayan Sect in Gujarat was divided into two dioceses and the disputes of the dioceses other than over, which the appellant now presided were the subject of investigation in a similar suit in the District Court at Ahmedabad who held that the properties were public religious properties. Mr. Knight's decision was modified by the High Court on appeal to the extent of its being held that the personal offerings known as "Bhet" and "Namvero" were the personal property of the Acharya. Discussing the contentions of the parties, His Lordship paid that the respondents in the present appeal were willing that the Acharya should be allowed to receive these personal offerings and they were also willing that permission for inspection of accounts of the account books of the temple should not be given by the Receiver to the plaintiffs until the question of disclosure was argued on a seperate application. These concessions being made, His Lordship thought that there was a good case for the appointment of a receiver having regard to the contentions of the first defendant and the magnitude of the property in the suit. Subject to the modifications stated above the order of the Lower Court was confirmed. The court directed that a portion of clause 2 to the schedule annexed to the District Judge's order authorizing the Receiver to examine the books of account and giving full inspection of accounts to the plaintiffs, be deleted from the schedule as well as a portion of clause 6 authorizing the receiver to inquire and report what moneys were drawn by the 1st defendant and expended in defending the suit. The order of the District Judge appointing a receiver was confined as varied to the extent stated above.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE SIDE.

OPIUM TRANSACTIONS.

CLAIM AND COUNTER-CLAIM.

(Before the Hon. Sir Basil Scott C. J. and Sir John Heaton J.)

BINODIRAM BALCHAND, A FIRM ...Appellants.

v.

ABRAHAM E. J. ABRAHAM .....Respondents.

and

ABRAHAM E. J. ABRAHAM .....Appellant

v.

BINODIRAM BALCHAND A FIRM ...Respondents.

These were appeal and cross-appeal from the judgment of Sir Dinshaw Davar, who had passed a decree for the plaintiff Abraham E. Abraham for his claim and also decreed the defendants' counterclaim in the suit.

The facts of the case are as follows. The plaintiff was a merchant carrying on business in Bombay. The defendants were also merchants dealing in opium and carrying on business in Bombay. The defendants from time to time consigned opium to Shanghai through the plaintiff for sale and took advances from him on security of such consignments. The dealings commenced from 22nd December, 1910. The rate of interest was fixed at 1 per cent. per annum over the Bank of Bombay's rate of interest with a minimum of 5 per cent. per annum. The plaintiff alleged that he regularly submitted to the defendants a complete statement of accounts every six months and the defendants accepted the same for the six months ending on 30th June, 1913. The plaintiff had since then made up the account upto 3rd December, 1913, showing a net balance in his favour of Rs. 1,25,552-8-9.

There were a large number of defendants' opium chests lying at Shanghai with the plaintiff's agent some unsold and some sold and not cleared, and the plaintiff craved leave to reserve his right to the security of the same. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 1,25,552-8-9 from the defendants.

The defendants in their written statement denied that the accounts between the plaintiff and defendants had ever been adjusted as alleged in the plaint. The defendants counter-claimed that accounts should be taken under the directions of the Court. The principal item, which they disputed and contended formed an item of account between them and the plaintiff, was a charge of 1½ per cent. commission, which the plaintiff's brother insisted on charging on the value of opium chests consigned to Shanghai for sale but which at defendant's request were reshipped by David Abraham to defendant's agent at Hongkong. They contended that the commission on those chests should be at the rate of ¾ per cent. and not 1½ per cent.

The defendants further counter-claimed two sums of money namely Rs. 314 and Rs. 27,208-13-3 on certain cotton transactions which they had registered as the plaintiff's "kutcha adatyas". The plaintiff admitted Rs. 314 as being due also admitted the transaction in respect of which Rs. 27,000 were claimed, but said that only Rs. 10,104-13-3 were due from him to the defendants on that transaction.

At the time the suit was filed, the plaintiff's brother David Abraham to whom the defendants' opium was sent for sale held a large stock of defendants' opium at Shanghai. This opium the value of which was far in excess of the amount claimed by the plaintiff was sold and the sale proceeds more than sufficient to wipe out the balance alleged to be due, were received by the plaintiffs.

MR. JUSTICE DAVAR'S FINDING.

His Lordship Sir Dinshaw Davar in giving judgment said that the two points for decision in the suit were what was the rate of commission payable by the defendants on the value of opium reshipped from Shanghai to Hongkong, and what was due by the plaintiff to the defendant on cotton transactions. His Lordship continuing said that he had come to a very clear and definite conclusion on the evidence in the case and on a careful scrutiny of the accounts between the plaintiff and the defendants that so far as the plaintiff was concerned the question of commission formed no part of the plaintiff's claim in the suit; however having heard the evidence on the point his Lordship held that the full commission of 1½ per cent. on Malwa opium charged by David Abraham in his accounts sent to Bombay was property charged and should be allowed on taking accounts in the suit.

With regard to defendant's counter-claim for account his Lordship allowed the counter-claim to the extent of making a reference to the Commissioner to take the accounts between the parties in respect of opium transactions mentioned in the plaint.

With regard to the defendants' counter-claim in respect of cotton transactions, his Lordship held that they were entitled to the same.

His Lordship accordingly passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs 1,25,552-8-9 and in favour of the defendants for Rs. 314 and Rs. 27,208-13-0; against both these decree the defendants appealed. The plaintiff also filed a cross-appeal on the decree on the counter-claim.

Their Lordships, after hearing the Counsel dismissed both the appeals with costs.

Mr. Tarapore, Mr. Strangman and Mr. Desai instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw & Co., appeared for Abraham E. J. Abraham.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Inverarity instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhoy & Co., appeared for Messrs. Binodiram Balchand.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 18TH OF DECEMBER, 1915.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman. In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.
Long Causes.

228.15.—Ardesir H D Co, Dadabhoy Cawasji Jassawalla, v. Sonabai Perozshaw Patell, & anr, Jehangir M & Somji, Part Heard, 20-12-15.

711-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Abraham E J Abraham v. Prier De Saone & Co, a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

370-15.—M B Chothia Nagori Haji Ismail Haji Isak, v. Pirojsha Hormusji Wadia, Vachha & Co.

416-15.—Chitnis M & K, Tehereza Querpis, & anr. v. Diago Francis Querpis, & ors.

250-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Jotram Kedarnath, a firm, v. Shev Shamall Dwarkadas, Mulla & Mulla.

1458.14.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Anulakchand Bhurchand, a firm, v. Messrs Jetha Devji & Co, a firm, Payne & Co.

342-15.—Amin & Desai (for a pauper), Ebrahim Haji Juma Haji Tyeb, v. Hajubai, widow, & ors, Payne & Co.

1255-14.—Motichand & D, Ishwardas Rameshawar Modya, a firm, v. Joharmal Tansukhras, & ors, Pocha & Co.

621.14.—Payne & Co, The Official Assignee v. Valley Mahomed Tarmahomed, & anr, Matu J & M.

1254-14.—Nadirsha & D, Tulsidas Jethabhoy, Ambaji Gangaram, & anr, Shroff D & D.

134-15.—Unwalla P & P, Maniram Radhakisson, a firm, v. Tilokchand Kalyanmal, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

199.15.—Shroff D & D, Devji Cullianji v. R D Sethna & anr, Captain & V.

685-15.—G B Pandya (for a pauper), Mogul Hasan Hoosein, v. Mogul Hassan Ramzan.

448-15.—Captain & V, Sulemaa Meghji v. Ismail Jafferbhai, & ors, Mulla & Mulla.

672-15.—Payne & Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powalla, & anr, v. Jamshedji Cursetji Powalla & ors, Daphtary F & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod. In the Division Court No. 43.

Chamber Matters for Disposal, List A. (Attorneys).

492-14.—G B Pandya Gordhandas Bapuji, v. Rajabally Nazarally & anr, Vachha & Co, 13-12-15.

791-14.—Dubash & Co, Dhaklibai, widow & ors, v. Hassanally Mahomedally & ors, Patell & Ezekiel, 14-12-15.

618-11.—Tyabji D & Co., Chimanlal Damodhardas & anr, v. Dayabhai Tapidas, & ors, Jehangir S M & H, 3-12-15.

C 1404-15.—Payne & Co, The Standard Bank, Limited, v. Raghowji Purshotam, Edgelow G W & Co, 7-12-15.

1226-15.—Nanu H & Co, Vassonji Dewji, v. The Manwar Mfg Co. Ld, & ors, Mulji & Tha, 14-12-15.

List B. (Counsel).

732-12.—Daphtary F & D, Karimbhai Pir Mahomed, & anr, v. Pranlal Kahandas Joshipura, & ors, Mulji & Tha, For Review of taxation.

App. No. 41-14-741-13.—Payne & Co, Bibi Shahjan Begum v. Essak Sulleman Patka, Ard H D Co, 13-12-15.

1502-14.—Dikshit & P, Markandrai Kalianrai Mehta, v. Y H Desai & Co, Manchershaw & D, 13-12-15.

O S 1361-15.—Crawford B & Co, Veerjibhai Kanji & ors, v. Dolatkhanubai, widow, & ors, Dhanjishaw & B. Tyab D & Co, 25-11-15.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913.—Ard H D & Co, In Re Empress Spg and Wg Company, Ld, v. Bomonji F Colabawalla, & ors, Petitioners, Payne & Co, Petition for Hearing.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Kt, & ors, Payne & Co, Daph F & Co, Wadia G & Co, Captain & V, Raghavaya N & C, Bhai K & Gir, Tyabji D & Co, Little & Co, Mar H M & R. For Settling of Issues.

610-14.—Crawford B & Co, The Vaccum Oil Company, v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson. For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

503-15.—N C Dalal, Manilal Premchand, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne & Co.

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and airaid to go. You needn't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. C 1

IMPROVEMENT TRUST BRIBERY CASE.

SUMMONS ISSUED AGAINST MR. SAMSON.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Mr. C. M. Correa, Secretary of the Bombay Improvement Trust charged D. J. Samson late Assistant Land Manager in the Trust under section 99 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act and 161 of I. P. C. with taking bribes as a public servant.

Mr. Tenant of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Company appeared for the complainant.

The complainant stated that Samson joined the service of the Improvement Trust in 1898 and held the position of Assistant Land Manager at Rs. 650 per mensem. His duties were to value properties in the course of acquisition by the Trust, to instruct Solicitors and to attend enquiries before the Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act and to negotiate with owners of properties and their advisers on the settlement of their claims. In the year 1910 he was entrusted in addition to his other work with the management of certain property acquired by the Trust in Chinch Bunder Road which was let out to various tenants. He had to arrange terms for the letting out of the property and the rents were increased by about 407 during the course of his management.

On the 29th December 1913 a letter was received in the Secretary's office from Messrs. Pandia and Company, addressed to the Chairman and Trustees on beh lf of Pasu Mulji who had been a tenant of a part of a property under Samson's management some time before, in which they inferred that the said Samson had demanded a bribe from their tenant in default of payment of which he threatened to increase his rent 50 per cent. At the same time similar letters were received from Messrs. Pandia and Company, on behalf of two other clients Kanji Mowsi and Khimji Premji, who also were tenants of the property in charge of Samson. The Chief Presidency Magistrate in his judgment had referred to the letter dated 29th December 1913 from Pasu Mulji.

The letters referred to above were considered by the Board and a resolution was passed requiring the said D. J. Samson to take proceedings to clear his character, as a result of which a complaint was filed by him on 18th April 1914 against the said Passu Mulji who was charged under sections 500 and 109 of the I. P. C. with defamation and abetment of defamation before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in which the accused was acquitted.

The Magistrate in his judgment on 7th April 1915 came to the conclusion on the evidence before him that it was established that Samson had demanded a bribe from the said Passu Mulji and he further decided that he had actually received bribes from a number of persons, who were tenants or intending tenants of the Trust.

If the conclusions of the Chief Presidency Magistrate are correct, the complainant proceeded to state, it would appear that Samson has been guilty of an offence under section 66 of the City Improvement Trust Act which is punishable as provided in section 161 of the I. P. C. in the case of a like offence committed by a public servant.

The matter had been most carefully considered by the Board at a meeting held on 31st August 1915, and it was resolved to lay information before a Presidency Magistrate charging Samson under the sections stated above.

The above information was referred to the C. I. D. for enquiry and report and on the report being received, summons was issued against Samson which was made returnable on the 14th January.

SHIP'S CARPENTER SENTENCED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Captain C. Kragh, master of the s.s. Sutherland, now lying in the Prince's Dock, charged Branbi Singho, a carpenter on board the ship, with refusing to do his duty and with disobeying lawful commands.

Mr. B. H. Daruwalla, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. D. J. Registrar was for the accused.

It was proved that the accused signed his articles on the 11th August at Colombo to serve for one year. He had been giving trouble to the officers for some time past on the steamer and the climax was reached recently when he threatened to strike the Chief Officer with an axe. Saying that he was suffering from rheumatism he refused to do work, but the ship's docotor after examination had declared that the accused was fit to work.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that on account of illness he was unable to work.

The Magistrate disbelieving the accused's plea sentenced him to eight weeks' rigorous imprisonment and ordered the accused to forfeit his five days' wages.

PLAGUE OF RATS IN THE TRENCHES

"WORSE THAN THE INVASION OF THE GERMANS."

A plague of rats has descended upon the French, and no doubt also the English lines in France.

In the "Matin" a soldier thus describes the invasion, which, he says, is "worse than that of the Germans."

"Trenches, communications, fields, woods, houses, cellars and barns are choked with them. You have them holding congresses at night in the busiest roads and having concerts by day in the most crowded villages. You literally march on top of them. They breed and breed, and launch themselves into assaults on the cantonments, like the Germans on the Yser, by battalions *en masse*.

"Like the Boches, they are beginning to be tortured by hunger, and the shortage of food which in their case is due to no blockade—makes them capable of the utmost 'audaciousness.' The other morning I saw a cyclist, whose tyres had been half devoured by a platoon of rats. The other night some of our men had their surgical pockets, which they usually keep in the inside pocket of their capes, attacked and carried off.

"Woe to the man who goes to sleep with a piece of chocolate in his trousers; he will wake up to find himself without his chocolate and almost without his trousers. . . ."

The writer goes on to describe the methods of warfare that are being used against this new enemy, and in particular some of the ingenious rat-traps on a giant and wholesale scale that have been devised.

The following are further contributions received by Lady Robertson for the troops:—Mr. Powrie Rs. 50, through Deputy Commissioner of Wardha Rs. 314, through Mr. Dharmadikari of Betul Rs. 285, Zamindars of Hatta Rs. 200, Hon. Mr. Dixit 75,000 cigarettes, Mr. Kripashanker of Balaghat 100 khaki flannel coats, Mr. Ramachandrao Gaukari of Nagpur Rs. 101 for purchasing flannel. Lady Robertson has received also Rs. 6,500 from Bilaspur district for a motor ambulance.

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Shell Case Oil 150 Anchor case oil 125 Rising Sun brand 125
Deer brand 125 Bull brand 125
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Cricket Carnival, Parsis v. Hindus.
Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, Annual Meeting and distribution of prizes at Society's School, Mahim, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Second Extra Meeting, Mahaluxmi Race course.
"The Geisha," in aid of the Indo-British and other Charities, Excelsior Theatre.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.

Hon. Mr. Lallubhai S. Mehta's address on "Co-operative Movement in India," Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, 5.45 p.m. (S.T.).
English mail steamer due.
G. I. P. Ry. Mechanics' Institute, Annual Sports, Christmas Tree Treat, 3-30 p.m., Dance 10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

Notice to Corresponents.

In preparing MS. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor", and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.), should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

PETIT—Mr. BOMANJEE DINSHAW, at his residence "Chateau Petit," Warden Road. Funeral this morning at 8 a.m. (B. T.).

LOBO.—At Mazagon, No. 7, Dholkar Street, at 7-30 p.m. Mrs. Maria de Gloria de Carvalho Lobo, the wife of Mr. Henry Lobo, Guard, G. I. P. Ry. Funeral to-day at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Order By Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding,

Dec. 18.

Embarkation:—

The embarkation notified for Monday, 20th inst. is cancelled. Embarkation Friday, 24th inst., 7 a.m., Jetty End Alexandra Dock "B" and "D" Troops.

Thursday, December 30th, "A" and "C" Troops.

Riding School.—Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts from 7-15 a.m., under Captain H. J. Wallis, (I.A.) Musketry. The Range at Santa Cruz is reserved on Sunday morning next, the 19th inst. for "B" Troop. The Troop leader to arrange for 12 men of his Troop to attend.

Leave.—The undermentioned member is granted leave ex: Bombay:—

Trooper J. G. Ridland from 23rd December 1915 to 3rd January 1916 both days inclusive.

F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay, Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

Dec. 18.

154 Guards. The following is a detail of Guard duties during December.—Guards will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, haversacks and water bottles.

4 day 18th to 21st Dec., "C" Coy., 1 N.-C.O. and 6 men per day.
3 days 22nd to 24th Dec., "A" Coy., 1 N.-C.O. and 6 men per day.
2 days 25th to 26th Dec., "E" Coy., 1 N.-C.O. and 6 men per day.
5 days 27th to 31st Dec., "F" Coy., 1 N.-C.O. and 6 men per day

301. Proficiency Examination.—A Proficiency Examination will be held probably in February, and a Class will be started early in the New Year. Intending candidates should apply to Orderly Room for details of the subjects of examination.

306. Xmas Holidays.—Orderly Room will be closed from 24th to 28th December both days inclusive), except for very urgent business.

Ranges.—Classfication and Miniature will be closed as above.

Quarter-Masters Stores will be closed from 23rd instant to 3rd proximo. No issues of of clothing, etc., will be made during that period.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Adjutant Bombay, Volunteer, Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

December, 17.

Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor Commanding.

No. 1080—DUTIES.

Duties for the ensuing week commencing 19th Dec. 1915:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Banks.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. E. A. Sherron.

No. 1081—PARADES.

Saturday 18th—Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery for Fort Manning at 7 a.m.

Tuesday 21st—Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery for Fort Manning at 7 a.m.

Thursday 23rd—Nos 1 & 2 Companies will parade at Headquarters Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, For Dummy Loader Drill at 7 a.m.

NNo. 1082—MOTOR CYCLES.

All members in possession of motor cycles will submit their names with the number of cycles to the Adjutant's Office before 20th inst.

No. 1083.—CLOTHING.

All great coats and water bottles to be returned to Headquarters as soon as possible

No. 1084—MEDALS.

All applications for Long Service Medals to be forwarded to this office by 20th Dec. 1915.

No. 1085.—LEAVE.

The undermentioned are granted leave from dates stated:—

2nd Lieut. W. E. Orsborn 6 months from 16-12-15.
No. 250 Spr. T. Tenderson 1 month from 13-12-15.
No. 259. Spr. J. Hoppor 1 month from 14-12-15.
No. 222 Spr. D. G. Smith 1 month from 14-12-15.
No. 126. Spr. R. Graveston 1 month from 16-12-15.

No. 1086.—STRENGTH.

The undermentioned having left the station is struck off the strength of the Corps from 17-12-15.—

No. 1602 Gunner C. G. Thomson, No. 1 Company.

NOTICE.

There will be a Spoon Shoot at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next the 19th inst. at 7-30 a.m. Distances 200, 300 and 500 yards. Trains leave Colaba at 5-50 a.m. and Victoria Terminus. at 6-15 a.m.

No. 3 Company, KIRKEE.

No. 1087—PARADES.

The Company will parade as follows:—

Sunday 19th instant, Gun Drill for Arsenal Section at 7 a.m.

No. 4 Company, AHMEDABAD.

No. 1088.—PARADES.

The Company will parade as follows:—

Sunday 19th inst. at 9-30 a.m. Squad. & Rifle Drill.

Sunday 19th inst. at 5 p.m. Gun Drill & Instructions.

No. 1089.—PARADES.

The E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder on Monday 20th inst. at 6-15 p.m. for Defence Light Manning.

No. 1090.—LEAVE.

Lieut. D. G. Hurlbatt is granted leave from 16th to 21st inst., both days inclusive.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut. B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Major H. P. Strong and Officers of the 108th Infantry, the Band of the 108th Infantry under the Direction of Mr. E. Colonna, Band Master, will play the following programme of music at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

Spanish March—Gallito ..... S. Lope
Overture—French Comedie ..... K. Bella
Valse—Ravissante ..... F. Godin
Romance—Simple Aveu ..... F. Thome
Selection—Faust ..... Gounod
Two-Steps—Waiting for the Robert E. Lee ..... Pether.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of the Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening, commencing at 6 to 8 p.m.

March.—Betma ..... Taylor
Overture.—La Souveraine ..... Hermac
Valse (Spanish) Santiago ..... Corbiz
Selection.—The Girl from Utah ..... Rubens
Intermezzo.—Forget Me Not ..... Macbath
Song.—Roses. ..... Adams
Selection.—The Bohemian Girl ..... Balfe
Two Step.—Alexanders Ragtime Band Berlin

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this afternoon a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 2-45 p.m.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding Home to-morrow by the P. & O. Mail steamer Malwa:—

Mr. G A Brown, Mr R Farish, Mr H St. George, Mr S Z Hasnan, Mr G H Jones, Mr M A Karim, Mr W C H Kethero, Mr C R Love, Mrs C A Luck, Mrs J McPherson, Child and Infant, Mr A N Mistry, Mr R J Mullan, Mrs G A Richardson, Miss Richardson, Mr A T Howlett, Mr W W Lott, Mr. Tariton, Mr Christie, Mrs Bradbury, two children and Infant, Miss Maclenning, and Mr. H M Saleh Jaffer.

CHINA MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Namur left Hongkong on Thursday the 16th instant.

The P. & O. s. s. Sardinia with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Monday the 20th instant.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O. S. S. Malwa with the Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon to-morrow.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. S. S. Medina which left Bombay on the 21st ultimo, arrived in London on Thursday the 16th instant. All well.

SHRI BHAVANISHUNKER FAIR.

The annual fair of Shri Bhavanishunker of the Sunkersett Temple at Tardeo will be held on Monday the 20th instant and will be continued for five days as usual.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, to-morrow at 6 p.m. (B.T.) when Pandit Kani Maharanishanker will deliver a lecture in Hindi on "Aryan Nationality."

ARYA MAHILA SAMAJ.

Mr. S. K. Naique will deliver a public lecture this evening at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Prarthana Samaj Mandir upon "Some Historical Women" under the auspices of the Arya Mahila Samaj, when ladies are cordially invited to attend.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The local mails for the Persian Gulf will be closed at the General Post Office this week at 7-30 p.m. to-day. Mails will be despatched only for Muscat, Bushire, Bahrein, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busra.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Senior and Junior Classes of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m. to-morrow at their respective places.

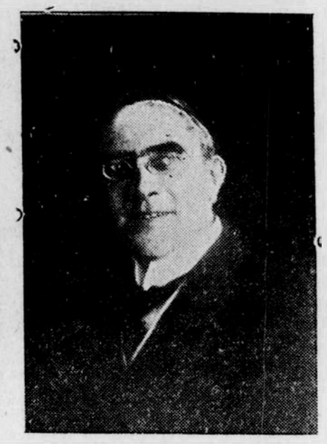
The Senior Class will be conducted by Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, Bar-at-Law, and the Junior Class by Mr. S. N. Gamadia.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. Manilal C. Parekh will conduct a class for the study of Emerson's Essays to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road. The class is open to the public.

MISS ALYCE AUSTIN.

MR. JOSEPH BLASCHECK.



Who are to appear at the Excelsior Theatre

One of the most cheering personalities on the world's stage is coming to Bombay. This is Mr. Joseph Blascheck, English and Colonial Humourist, Entertainer, Elocutionist, who has achieved great fame in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Australia and New Zealand, having appeared at some of the finest theatres and music halls in the world. Mr. Blascheck's humour is not merely of the broad knockabout type. His is a far broader sphere. He can make us cry as well as laugh, sob as well as smile. All over the world has Mr. Blascheck earned golden opinions. "The Times," London calls him a "great artist," the "Westminister Gazette" "the cleverest performer appearing on the platform today," The Melbourne Signs—"a finished artist—nothing better seen on Melbourne platform."

Miss Alyce Austin is a petite dark young lady with a winning smile and a captivating, fascinating manner which give to her work as an entertainer an irresistible charm. She is supporting Mr. Joseph Blascheck and during their recent tour in Australia and Tasmania she has created a furore by a series of novel selections of musical sketches at the piano. "Dolores" called her "The sweetest little singer in Australia."

Mr. David E. D. Cohen, who toured Miss Maud Allan and the Cherneavskys, is presenting this attraction in India and the Far East. They appear at the Excelsior Theatre during Christmas week, commencing on December 24th.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and two deaths, all reported from Middle and Lower Colaba, occurred in the city on Thursday. There were two cases of small-pox, but none of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 83, as compared with 56of the corresponding day of 1914 and 78 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,964, out of which 15 were found to be plague-stricken.

CORONATION DAY CELEBRATIONS IN RAJGARH STATE.

(From a Correspondent.)

In commemoration of the happy occasion of the Coronation of the King-Emperor, George V, at Delhi, the 12th and the 13th December were observed as general holidays in our State. On the 12th a cricket match was played, the Heir Apparent and other officials of the State attending. In the afternoon a set of tennis-matches was played, the Heir-Apparent taking part in it and his Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur being also very graciously present.

On the 13th, the masters and the boys of the local High School had a whole-day merry-making and a picnic in the Kothi Gardens. The younger son of the Raja Saheb, Prince Colonel Bijeyendra Sing and his Highness watched the games in the afternoon. The whole day was most joyfully spent in indoor and out-door games, all played out of doors.

During these days the teachers did their best to impress upon the young minds of the boys that British Rule was a blessing to India, and that when there is unrest practically all over the world, India was quite safe and immune, only through the naval greatness of their beloved King-Emperor.

Long life and all happiness was wished to the King-Emperor after the dinner and victory to the British and allied arms was prayed for.

SCARCITY OF MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS

Swamy Balkrishna of the Punjab is in Bombay and is drawing the attention of the organizers of different conferences and the Congress to the important subject of the growing scarcity of Milk and its products in the country, a subject which has already formed the subject of resolutions in the Punjab and the All-India Hindu Conferences. He has now submitted the following resolution for the consideration of the Indian National Congress Committee and intends to ask the Moslem League and the Bhatia Conference to adopt similar resolutions. The All-India Hindu Conference is, of course, expected to reaffirm their former resolution on the subject, which is no doubt an important one and effects the entire population of this country alike, whether Indian or European. The Swami is also helping the secretary, All-India Hindu Sabha in organizing the proposed All-India Hindu Conference in Bombay:

"That this Congress views with alarm the growing scarcity in the country of milk and its products which forms such an important element in the nourishment of our people. This Congress believes that these results are traceable as much to the reduction in number of milch cattle as to their decreasing capacity of yielding milk, on account of insufficiency of food and want of proper care in improving their breed. This Congress therefore earnestly urges upon the Government and the people in British India as well as the Rulers of Indian States and proprietors of large zemindaris the paramount necessity of reserving large areas of lands and village commons for grazing purposes and of taking all necessary steps to improve the breed and increase the number of milk cattle in their respective spheres of authority and influence."

ANQUETIL DU PERRON.

FAMOUS FRENCH TRAVELLER'S TOUR IN INDIA IN 18TH CENTURY.

A meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held at the Town Hall on Thursday last when the Hon. Sir John Heaton, the president of the society, was in the chair. Dr. Jivanji Jamsedji Modi then read a Paper on "Anquetil Du Perron of Paris: India as seen by him in 1755-60."

The following is an outline of the Paper:

The subject of the Paper was suggested more than twenty years ago at first by Miss Menant of Paris, the learned author of "Les Parsis." She had suggested inquiries into the subject of the relations subsisting between Anquetil and Dastur Darab of Surat.

Anquetil Du Perron's name is well-known to students of Iranian literature, as he was the first to draw the attention of European scholars to Zoroastrian books by means of his three volumes on the Zend Avesta. His discourteous remarks in the book on some of the Oxford scholars and on English Society drew the anger of Mr. (afterwards) Sir William Jones, then a young Oxonian and afterwards the founder of the Bengal Asiatic Society. Before Anquetil's time Boucher and Frazer had taken to Oxford manuscripts of the Avesta books but no one read them, much less understood them there. The Vendidad manuscript was taken to be a rare curiosity and was secured at the Bodlian library with a chain. Vendidad, the Pahlavi name of the book, was taken to be that of the author. Anquetil saw a few fac-simile leaves of one of these manuscripts at Paris and was inspired to come to India to secure the books and translate them. At first enlisting as a soldier in French troops that were come to India, he left his country and landed at Pondichery on 10th August 1755. Latterly he was freed from military duties and given an annuity of Rs. 380 which was increased to Rs. 1,000 for his studies. Being a man of unsteady nature, he spent about two years at Pondichery and surrounding country and in Bengal, instead of going direct for study to Surat the then head-quarters of the Parsees. He more than once admitted his unsteadiness and once said that he went to 20 different roads instead of going to one. Before going to Surat, he once thought of entering the Church in Bengal and once thought of returning to Europe. At last returning to Pondichery from Chandernagare he went to Surat via Goa and other coast towns and then over the Ghauts through Poona. He admired the Marathas of the Ghaut country and spoke highly of their simplicity of life. They required so few things for luxury that were it not for the gay and luxurious life of the Mohemedans there would be little trade with Europe.

ANQUETIL AT SURAT.

Arriving at Surat he studied under Dasturs Darab and Kaus. He was a man of quarrelsome temper, who found faults with many, even his own Frenchmen at Chandernagore Cassimbazar and Pondicherry and even with the chiefs of French factories at Pondicherry and Surat. The Dasturs were not free from his sarcastic remarks. In his book on the Zend Avesta, he has alleged that Dastur Darab, the then head priest of the Kadmi sect of the Parsis at Surat, one day clandestinely took him under Parsi disguise to see the Sacred Fire in a Fire-temple. An examination of that allegation was left for another paper. Some time before his departure for Europe he visited Salsette and saw the caves of Kenery, Jogeshri and Elephanta. His description of all the places he passed through both here and on the Malabar and Coromandal coasts is in details and may be found interesting for comparision by students. The "Bombay Gazetteer" often quotes him. While at Surat he fought a duel with a Frenchman and killed him and so had to place himself under the protection of the English who were then at war with the French. When he was on the point of starting for Europe his goods were detained on the complaint of the Dasturs at the English factory that they were not paid by him for the manuscripts he had purchased. His brother stood as a security and he was allowed to go. He returned to France via England where he saw Oxford and London. He published his work in 1771 i.e. 10 years after his return to Paris. He lived very miserably poor in his old age, refusing in an eccentric way the help offered by learned societies and Government. People in the street took him for a beggar and offered him alms. The world of Science owes him a great debt for the adventurous courage with which he started as a soldier for India and for his studies and translation. His translation of the Indian Upanishads etc., inspired many German philosophers, and the inclinations of poets like Goethe towards orientalism may be indirectly attributed to his work.

At the end of the paper Mr. G. K. Nariman proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Modi for his interesting and learned paper. The proposal being seconded by Dr. J. Hope Moulton, a Zoroastrian Scholar visiting Bombay, was unanimously carried and the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

"THE GEISHA."

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE AT EXCELSIOR.

Bombay amateurs make their re-appearance at the Excelsior Theatre to-night in "The Geisha" in aid of the Indo-British and such other charities as the audiences select. The performance begins at 9-30. and the piece will be repeated on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. There has already been a rush for tickets, but many good seats are still available and it is up to every lover of amateur theatricals to make this enterprise an unqualified success. The ladies and gentlemen who are taking part have been indefatigable in their efforts to make the performances a success, and it now rests entirely with the public to see that a substantial sum is raised for the funds of the Indo-British institution and the other charities to be selected, and, moreover, to give due encouragement to those who are responsible for the present production, in order to induce them to repeat their good work later on. As to-night's performance will probably be fully noticed in our Monday's issue it is not necessary to make personal reference to the cast here. The latter is for the most part composed of local amateurs several of whose attainments are well-known, while the production itself is in the experienced hands of Mr. James McGrath, the manager of the Excelsior Theatre. There will be a full orchestra and chorus, with new scenery direct from London supplied free of charge by Mr. M. E. Bandmann. "The Geisha" should be greeted by bumper houses.

As a result of the success which has attended the showing of the "Prisoner of Zenda" and "Rupert of Hentzau" during the past fortnight, the management of the Excelsior has decided to present both these films at the early houses this week. In order to do this the performance will begin at 5 o'clock instead of 6-30.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A GORGEOUS INDIAN FILM.

The new programme opens at the Royal Opera House, and the principal attraction is an Indian film entitled "The Pearl of the Ganges." The scenes are laid in a Native State and every possible opportunity for making the film a success has been seized by the producers. The acting, too, leaves nothing to be desired, and in this respect "The Pearl of the Ganges" is said to score heavily over the majority of spectacular dramas turned out by other companies.

The most sensational episode of the story takes place in a temple. The men who have been plotting to steal the Raja's jewels go thither on their way to the treasure-house, but the ruler hears of their intentions and lets several wild beasts loose. So they meet their doom in the approved manner in which authors deal with their villains, while the hero marries the Raja's beautiful daughter.

"The Pearl of the Ganges" is a very long film, but it does not take up the whole of the programme selected for to-night. There are some laughable comedies which admirably support the stately splendours of the star film. The orchestra, which has already made a good reputation for itself in a very short time, will play special music as an accompaniment to "The Pearl of the Ganges."

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

The third of a series of these remarkable dramas, entitled "When Justice Sleeps," will be shown to-night at the Imperial Cinema. Uusual in conception and extraordinary in their way of handling "the real side of life" these dramas are undoubtedly far above any others of a similar nature. The story of the present episode is as follows:—

A young man with a future meets a young girl blessed with straight features and an enormous appetite for the good things of life. They get married and are one of the "few" couples in this world who do not "live happily ever after." He tries to keep her love, and she to wreck his credit: he can't keep her love without losing his honour, so he chooses to lose his honour. He "borrows" a large sum of money from the bank in which he is cashier, risks it on a long-shot in a horse race—and wins. He then plays the stock market, and wins again. But the bank examiners are coming in the morning, and the borrowed money must be returned to the locked vault before daylight. The girl has a brother who was once "shady" but has since beaten his way back to decency. They play him, and win again. But the brother doesn't win. He has to kill a man to save his sister's and her husband's name, and he again becomes a fugitive from justice. Forced by the vigilance of the law to live under cover, he gets his living by night in the easiest way. But they finally get him. His obvious guilt is undeniable.

His dream of honour finds its fulfilment in a criminal's cell. The other two are left to the more exquisite torture of their accusing consciences.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

The large audiences that have found their way to the New Alexandra Theatre during the past seven days to see the 1st instalment of that fascinating serial, "The Zudora Mystery," have given unmistakeable proof that a really good film serial does not pass unacknowledged in this city. "The Zudora Mistry" is an interesting film and their is ample justification for the belief that the second instalment of this film serial of love and adventure, which will be shown during the ensuing week, beginning to-night will prove equally attractive. This week's instalment promises to be even better than the last one. Each issue of the serial is a complete incident, and being confined to a couple of reels, the temptation to pad is not so pronounced as when one has greater scope with which to play with one theme. But although the episodes, each tell a complete story they fulfill certain obligations to ward their companions of the serial. The central motif is carried on a step further by each successive episode. A valuable addition to the programme is the Gaumont Graphic containing all the latest items of news, and the celebrated Keystone Comedies, which provide a quarter of an hour's healthy laugh.

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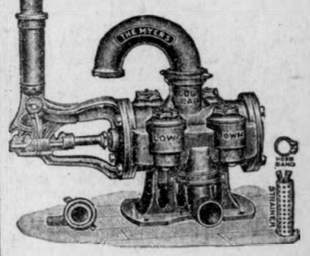

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Lord Beaconsfield.

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DEATH OF MR. BOMANJEE PETIT

A GREAT PHILANTHROPIST.

FOUNDER OF PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, which occurred yesterday afternoon at his residence "Chateau Petit," Bombay. Mr. Petit had been ailing for some time and lately had an attack of paralysis.

The Cotton Market, the Cotton Exchange, the Share Bazaar, the Petit offices and mills, the Petit Orphanage and several other offices and institutions were closed yesterday out of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman.

A meeting of the leading cotton merchants, muccadums and "dalals" was held last evening at the Cotton Exchange Room Colaba, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas presiding, when the meeting placed on record its deep sense of regret at the untimely death of Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit.

A similar resolution was passed at the special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Exchange.

A BIOPRAGHICAL SKETCH.

Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit was the only surviving son of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., the great and distinguished Indian patriot and philanthropist.

The family name Petit seems to have been derived from the fact that Mr. Nusserwanji Cowasji the grandfather of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, was the Agent for masters of French vessels visiting the harbour of Bombay, and being of a short stature was called by them in their language "Petit," and this name has ever since remained attached to this great family, which is one of the oldest among the Parsis and has enjoyed a prominent position among them during more than a century. This family has been largely associated with charitable deeds in India. Charity runs in the veins of the Petits: only half a dozen members of this family have within the short space of 25 years contributed no less than Rs. 1,10,00,000 or £735,000 in charity.

Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit endeavoured to follow in the footsteps of the late Sir Dinshaw modestly yet zealously maintaining the best traditions of the great Petit family, of which he became the Senior. Besides being one of the foremost and most respected leaders of the interesting and advanced community to which he belonged, he was a representative citizen of India, having largely contributed to the commercial, industrial and mercantile development of the country, both as a mill-owner of wide experience and a sound, shrewd and practical man of business.

Mr. Bomonjee was born in the year 1859 and was educated at the St. Xavier's College. After passing his F. E. A. examination, the premature death of his eldest brother Mr. Cowasji in 1878 necessitated his giving up his studies and joining his father's firm to help him in his colossal business operations. Here he was trained up as a merchant, and his keen commercial instincts were greatly sharpened by the training which he received under his father, who was blessed with business qualities of the highest order. The knowledge that he had thus acquired was necessarily extensive and of a very high order; and his opinion and advice were consequently sought on important financial and economic questions. Mr. Bomonjee was an expert at figures and earned the reputation of being a shrewd financier, and on account of his great experience in the management of mills, stood in the first rank among the mill agents of this country.

Mr. Bomonjee was the senior partner in the firm of Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Co., under whose agency are the Manockji Petit, Dinshaw Petit, Bomonjee Petit, and Framjee Petit mills. He was also the senor partner of the firm of Messrs. B. D. Petit Sons and Co. under whose agency were the Emperor Edward Mill and the Presses and Gins of the Godavery Valley Parbhani and Oommri Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.

Mr. Bomonjee's capacities and commercial instinct caused his services to be much sought after by public companies, and among other concerns he held a seat on the directorate of all the mills under the Petits, of which he was also the Chairman, viz., the Manockji Petit group of mills, the Emperor Edward Mill, the Framji Petit Mill, and has also Chairman of the Directors of the Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and the Bombay Dyeing Co., Ltd. He also hold a seat on the Board of Directors of the Jubilee Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Mr. Bomonjee was a Director of the Bank of Bombay and was appointed its President in the year 1903. He did much to advance the interests of trade and commerce in the Presidency as a Member of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and of the Bombay Millowner's Association whose President he was in 1903. He established the Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., Ltd., in order to safeguard the interests of the native cotton traders of Bombay, and also started the Bombay Fire Insurance Co., Ld.

The subject of long working hours (14½ working hours per day) in the Indian mills aroused much interest in England. Mr. Bomonjee was the first person to draw the serious attention of the Bombay Millowners' Association on the point and it was chiefly through his instrumentality and the weight of his emphatic utterances that the sympathies of the people in England and in India were aroused thereon.

In 1899 he was appointed by Government to a seat on the Bombay Legislative Council, and in 1901 he was appointed to be one of their representatives on the Board of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, a position which he had to resign on account of ill-health. He was a Justice of the Peace, a Delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court and a Trustee of the Parsee Panchayat Funds, a position much esteemed and coveted by the Parsee. The funds over which the Parsee Panchayat exercises control amounted to over 50 lakhs of rupees. He was also a member of almost all the important institutions in the city, charitable, literary or religious. He was the President of the Hindu Gayan Samaj, and held a seat on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute as a representative of the Millowners' Association and on the Committees of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, the Sir D. M. Petit Gymnasium, the J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage, the Society for the purpose of Ameliorating the condition of Poor Zoroastrians in Persia, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Lady Sakerbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, the Zoroastrian Association, the Society for giving religious education to Zoroastrian children, the Bombay Ratepayers' Association, the Society for the Supply of Cheap and Sanitary Residences for Zoroastrians, the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind the Countess of Dufferin Fund, the Sir D. M. Petit First Baronet Charity, the Sir D. M. Petit Poona Parsee Gymkhana, the "Honourable Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit Mahableshwar Library," the Sir D. M. Petit Gymnasium, and a number of other institutions, which all used to get benefit of his experience and knowledge. For some time past Mr. Bomonjee had not been keeping good health. In consequence he had to sever his connection with several prominent institutions.

Mr. Bomonjee gave very liberally towards all movements of public utility, having given over 13 lakhs of rupees in charity. In the year 1903 he established a magnificent Library and Public Hall at Mahableshwar at a cost of a quarter of a lakh of rupees which is known as "Honourable Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit Mahableshwar Native General Library." He made a contribution of Rs. 1,00,000 to the London School of Tropical Medicine, in connection with which a separate building has been built, which bears his name. For the purpose of providing the Parsees with a Hospital in Bombay, he generously gave his property situated at Cumballa Hill with ground admeasuring 48,000 square yards with all the buildings thereon. This property is roughly assessed at Rs. 5,00,000. Besides this Mr. Bomonjee contributed a sum of Rs. 50,000 towards the fund of the Parsee General Hospital. Thus practically he became the donor of Rs. 5,50,000 for the praiseworthy purposes of this much-needed institution

The following is a list of the sums given in charity by the late Mr. Bomanjee D. Petit:—

	Rs.
Parsi General Hospital	750,000
London School of Tropical Medicine	100,000
For educational purposes (Libraries, Schools, Orphanages	60,000
Hospitals and Asylums	25,000
For the establishment of the B. D. Petit Native General Library (Mahableshwar)	21,500
Famine and Fire Relief Funds	13,000
For the erection of a building for poor Zoroastrians	10,500
For the establishment of a Banqueting Hall at the Freemason's Lodge	10,100
For the establishment of the B. D. Petit Library at St. Xavier's College	10,000
For the alleviation of human suffering irrespective of caste colour or creed	1,85,000
Sundry Funds	1,50,000
	1,335,100

HIS SONS.

Mr. Bomonjee had three sons and two daughters. All his sons are partners in the firm of Messrs. B. D. Petit, Sons and Co. The eldest of them, Mr. Jehangir, is a merchant and millowner with an extensive business in all parts of the world, a J.P., an Honorary Presidency Magistrate, a Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, a delegate of the Parsee Matrimonial Court, and Patron of the Akalkote Agricultural Syndicate. He is one of the most active and promenent men of the city and holds a seat on the Board of Directors of various joint stock companies and is connected with over fifty charitable, literary and other institutions. In 1900 he started "The Anna Famine Fund" and subsequently brought into existence the Bombay Ratepayers' Association, the Zoroastrian Association, the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, and a scheme for the establishment of a General Hospital for the Parsees.

The second son, Mr. Dhunjibhoy, is likewise a J.P. and a merchant of no mean order. Besides being an active partner in his father's huge business, he trades largely on his own account under the style of Messrs. Dhunjibhoy B. Petit and Co. His firm is one of the largest importers and exporters of cotton, among other things. He is a Director of several important joint stock companies in Bombay and has shown unmistakable proofs of being a calculating, shewd and a far-seeing businessman; and in this respect he has all the qualities of his father's inherited in him.

The third son, Mr. Phirozshah, has displayed considerable business acumen, and besides doing an extensive trade with Europe, America and China, is one of the largest of Indian exporters.

INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO.

A Literary Session in Portuguese and English in commemoration of the 4th Centenary of the death of Affonso de Albuquerque will be held under the auspices and in the Hall of the above Institute to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.) The public are cordially invited to attend.

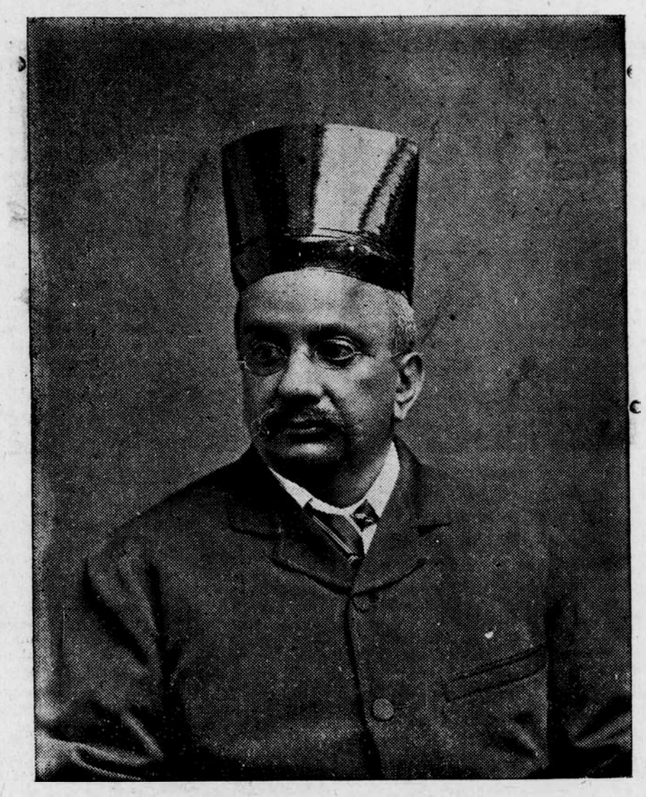

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

THE LATE MR. BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with great interest the article by "Locus Standi" on the present position of Indian Students in the United Kingdom.

Every word of it is unfortunately too true. The hardships and great difficulties the Indian students have to get through in Great Britain can only be understood by those who had to seek appointments in these British institutions, to qualify them for entering the higher examinations, of the English universities.

It was my unfortunate experience, and of many others, to be actually appointed on the medical staff of a Hospital, and then to be told a few days later, that the authorities were very sorry the post could not be confirmed, as they wanted a White man (even if he was a German he would have satisfied the Authoritics.) They were honest enough to admit that the Professional qualifications, and the recommendations submitted were of the best, yet they were very sorry they could not admit a "man of color," even if he was a British subject.

This has been my own experience and I have known a few of my friends to have had the same. Many other institutions were tried with the same result. This was four years ago and since then matters have not improved, if at all they have become worse. The Indian students in Great Britain have to undergo many hardships, heart-burnings, and actual humiliations, just because they have a little pigment in their skin. Those institutions which used to admit the Indian students freely and without any prejudice have also started asking for "Letters of Recommendations," "Official Certificates," etc. I believe the solution of this difficult question will not come by any "official intervention," for the simple reason that these teaching institutions are private concerns, governed by a private body of men and have nothing to do with "Government" either British or Indian. There is keen competition amongst these institutions to attract a large number of students. Now it is a well-known fact that the general body of English students are not very keen about the presence of a large number of Indian students amongst them, a few they might tolerate, and the authorities have to respect the wishes of the English students, both on account of their financial position, and secondly on account of the other associated conditions.

So the solution of this difficult and sore question will come only when the general public, both of the East and the West, will do their utmost to bring about more cordial relations, specially when the prominent members of the Empire will make some move towards attaining this object. Also much depends on how the Students themselves carry about their work and duties, and their general behaviour. Lastly it is high time that the Indian public should take interest in these highly important questions and if need be, start and conduct their own institutions. It may take years and years to be self-supporting, but the start should be made some day.—Yours, etc.,

MEDIOUS.

MYSORE IMPERIAL LANCERS.

EXCELLENT WORK AT THE FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 17.

In the course of a speech at a meeting of Mysore Imperial Service Lancers War Fund Committee who have so far collected about Rs. 10,000 the Yuvaraj of Mysore remarked: "It is true that our lancers form but a very small section of the mighty army of the British Empire that is engaged in this gigantic struggle, but none the less, I am sure, you all agree that we feel very proud of the fact that we have been allowed, in however small a degree, it may be, to contribute towards this war,—not "silver bullets" only but, if I may say so—human bullets also, and are thus given a chance to share in a practical manner in the great trial that the Empire is going through. When I was in Simla a special message that Lord Hardinge asked me to give my brother was his best congratulations on the excellent manner in which our troops had behaved."

A QUESTION FOR THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The social reform movement in India has for its chief aim the removal of the artificial barriers that divide caste from caste, the demolition of prejudices which have crystalized into customs and which hamper national progress and the redress of the wrong done by injustice and social pride. The movement is also directed towards the promotion of social and individual purity and the elevation of the depressed classes. But with the exception of the last plank in the reform platform, at most the whole programme has chiefly reference to the condition of the higher classes in the community. This is a complaint I have heard from some earnest-minded advocates of the progress of the masses and I think there is much truth in their criticism of the social reform programme which seems to affect only the higher classes in the community. The time has now come when the field of the reformers' activities should be widened, and though in the present narrow sphere of their work, there is unlimited scope for effort, our idea of social reform ought to be made to include several lines of improvement among the mass of the people which deserve careful and immediate attention. The deplorable indebtedness of the villager, the insanitary surroundings in which he lives, the old world customs which he follows, the degrading prejudices he cherishes, and the unwholesome and demoralising atmosphere he breathes—these have remained out of the pale of the social reform movement, under the impression that they are evils which the legislative councils, the district officials and the local bodies may be left to look to. Some of the ills from which people living in villages suffer—and the bulk of the Indian population dwells in villages,—may appear political or economic in character requiring political and economic remedies. But it is very difficult to make such a distinction, and work of the nature the Salvation Army is doing, really falls within the province of the social reformer who has probably forgotten that there is any reform which is urgently needed out of cities and towns. There are a hundred-and-one things in our village economy, which is now disorganized and out of date, which require the attention of the social reformer and if the movement is really to elevate the masses, social reform must be directed to our villages. It will not do to remain content with pointing one's finger to the co-operative movement or the demand for the expansion of primary education or the reform of sanitation. A very impressive picture of village economy in the Deccan has been painted in a Marathi book recently brought out by Mr. T. N. Atne, B.A., LL.B., and in it the enthusiastic reformer will find ample food for thought and stimulus to action. I hope to be able to bring up the question before the coming social conference and I write this to draw the attention of your readers to this most important social problem.—Yours, etc.

V. G. KALE.

Fergusson College, Poona,
16th December, 1915.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 17.

The disturbance disappeared without giving further appreciable rainfall. Forecast:—Dry weather.

The Maharaja of Jind has offered an armoured aeroplane for service at the Front It will be attached to the Flect which the Punjab is presenting and will be called the "Jind Aeroplane."

The Special Commissioners trying the Lahore Conspiracy supplementary case did not sit yesterday and hprobably will not hold court before Monday next.

BOMBAY HAJ COMMITTEE.

REPORT FOR 1914-15.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in forwarding the report of the Haj Committee for 1914, prepared by the Vice-President, observes:—

"The only point upon which comment seems called for is the subscriptions to the Indigent Pilgrim Fund received from local Haj Committees. The Committees in the Madras Presidency subscribed generously, their donations aggregating Rs. 3,000. The rest of India subscribed only Rs. 300, of which Rs. 197 was sent by the Purulia Committee in the Manbhum District of Bengal.

On the other hand Bengali pilgrims drew very considerable benefit from the fund, at least Rs. 1,800 having been expended in paying their railway fares back to Bengal. Rs. 400 was expended in repatriating pilgrims from Sind, and only Rs. 250 on pilgrims from the Madras Presidency. The repatriation of transfrontier pilgrims accounted for Rs. 4,500.

Were it not for the generosity of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and her Highness the Begam of Bhopal, the fund would be in anything but a flourishing condition; and it is for consideration whether Presidencies other than Madras might not once again be asked to support the fund to the best of their ability.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following Resolution on the Haj Committee's Report is published by the local Government:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to asknowledge the good work done by the Bombay Haj Committee on behalf the pilgrims during the year 1914-15.

A noteworthy feature of the year's report is the generous contribution to the Indigent Pilgrim Fund aggregating Rs. 3,000 made by the local Haj Committees of the Madras Presidency, the Haj Committees of other parts of India contributing only Rs. 300. This liberality is all the more creditable as out of the total sum of Rs. 6,000 spent from the fund on the repatriation of destitute pilgrims, only Rs. 250 were ultilized to pay the expenses of repatriating pilgrims from the Madras Presidency. Ten more Committees were organized in the Madras Presidency during the year.

The Indigent Pilgrim Fund rose from Rs. 6,917 to Rs. 11,272 during the year, this rise being due chiefly to substantial donations received from his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, her Highness the Begam of Bhopal and the Madras Haj Committees.

Acknowledgments are due to Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company, who repatriated free of charge 891 indigent pilgrims, and to Mr. Dada Mia Khandwani, who extended similar help to 183 pilgrims.

KIPLING SCRAP BOOKS.

EXHIBITION AND SALE IN BOMBAY.

On Monday next at 5-30 an Exhibition of Kipling Scrap Books will be held at the Central Office of the Women's Branch.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will present the prizes, for the best Scrap books at 7-30 p.m.

A Sale of articles suitable for Christmas Gifts will be held. Gifts of pictures, curios, brassware, carvings, silverware, fancy work, etc., for the Sale will be gratefully received at the Central Office up to 5 p.m. on the day of the Sale. At 6-30 an auction sale of all articles unsold will take place.

Tea will be served from 5-30 at 8 annas a head.

Admission will be free.

(Continued from column 6.)

who strays about the Balkans without a compass, as I did, has to gaze on a good many. The hamlet in question had lately had bad agricultural years, had been attacked by virulent diseases, and been generally sat upon by the gods. The evil eye was very much in question and as the priest has very little influence and less learning in these parts, and the headman of the village being soaked in the most repulsive superstitions, some sort of development was imminent,—and it came this wise. The child of a local peasant had fallen over a crag to a rock about sixty feet below, and the body was not found till nearly a week after. In falling it had apparently been severely gashed across the throat either by some rough edge or thorn At least this is my conjecture, for the poor thing was buried when I arrived. But the villagers would have none of it. They knew the cause! It was highly romantic. Some five years before the old *roué* of the locality had met with a similar fate. He was reputed to have had the evil eye; my Turkish guide afterwards told me that from his enquiries he had deduced that the late lamented gentleman had left behind him a numerous progeny, acknowledged neither by the church nor the law! The real accomplishment of the deceased was therefore probably a somewhat puissant glad-eye, which by the way is called among some Slavs—Oko Perskiej—or the Persian eye!—and caused me to be the constant butt of humour wherever I wandered, from Posen to Chernovitza. But to return to the story; the villagers came to the conclusion after a council of war that the sad calamity was the work of a vampire! The gash on the throat, the discoloration of the body (Heaven alone knows how it had escaped the wild beasts and birds) all were held up as definite evidence of supernatural crime. Well, the usual remedy was at hand. The body of the glad-eyed *roué* was exhumed, and stakes driven through the heart, the throat and the head, or to be more correct, what remained of these organs. When I recounted the gruesome scene to some friends in Stamboul, with the air of a man imparting information, I was merely laughed at for my trouble, and told that it was quite common in Bulgaria."

BULGARIA AND THE BULGARIANS.

A PRIMITIVE PEOPLE OF MANY CONTRASTS.

An extremely interesting and entertaining article, beautifully illustrated, on Bulgaria and Bulgarians appears in the current number of "The Empress" from the pen of Kai Kushroo Ardaschir, whose wide travels in the Balkans, give him special authority to write on the peoples of those States. Describing the Bulgarian capital, with its "pot house of a railway station," the writer says:—

"By the time one has explored the main streets of Sofia—they are three in number—it is time to get into the train and make a move to Belgrade or Buda-Pesth, unless one wants to be bored to tears. But if you have a sense of humour, you are amply repaid for your patience by a talk with a civilian patriot or an officer. If your nerves are strong and you have no objection to people eating with their knives and smacking their chops, you might even go to dinner in one of the terrace cafes imitated from the French, and allow your hosts to dilate upon the "Greater Bulgaria" schemes, which, for abject folly and insolence, need not yield place even to the movement of the "Greater Greece," so popularly acclaimed by the students at Athens and the scullions at Alexandria. You will be told with much gusto that a Bulgarian Empire from the Danube to the Bosphorus and from thence to the Aegean is the only *natural* solution (!) to the woes of the Peninsula, and at the same time the *natural* destiny of Bulgaria—in fact you would be asked to swallow a Balkan miniature version of "Weltpolitik" washed down with very greasy Sofian soup! Up to this point it will be the civilian patriot who has spoken; the military follows suit. He begins by sneering at all his neighbours, though in his heart of hearts he fears Roumania as much as he fears were-wolves, ghouls, vampires, and the other ancestral relics of his training; he will tell you in one breath that they—his neighbours—have no organisation; while he the Bulgar got his from the Prussian of whom he is a worthy copy! This same officer will inform you, with many expectorations in between, that "the Tsar" (Ferdinand) is the most able officer and monarch in Europe; but when the evening wears on and he gets more drunk he cheerfully assures you that "the Tsar" will get his throat cut one fine day; that he was the inspiration of the recent national disappointments; and a coward and a liar to boot. The army being rendered at this juncture quite *hors de combat* the civilian patriot will commence damning militarism, and tell you that he intends going into Parliament and altering the system, though his appearance warrants that he is only fit for a lunatic asylum or a gaol. When you return to your hotel and look back on your evening you wonder among what manner of semi-savage lunatics you dwell.

THE RURAL POPULATION.

"There could be no greater contrast than that between the capital and rural population of Bulgaria. While the inhabitants of Sofia ape a hybrid type of Europeanism and go about airing the most far-fetched Imperialism, those of the countryside are still in the primaeval condition in which they were found by their Ottoman conquerors. Indeed so conservative are they, that not even the thought of gain and the saving of labour will cause them to depart from agricultural methods which passed out of the West at least a couple of centuries ago. At the beginning of the nineteenth century camel caravans used to ply from Sofia and the old capital Tirnovo to Stamboul, whence again they parted to Samarcand and Central Asia. Nowadays even that comfort is denied to the hardy traveller, and, except for the districts through which the Grand Oriental Line passes, all journeying has to be done in country-carts drawn by oxen or the hardy ponies which the Near East breeds, along what are probably the worst roads in Europe. The Bulgarians, unlike most Slavonic races, are intensely inhospitable and detest foreigners. In Byron's days the traveller, on approaching a human habitation, in the hope of finding food and rest, generally had the doors banged in his face instead, and a muzzle-loader poked out of all the windows at him, with sundry oaths and threats. To-day things are very different, and I was the recipient of many kindnesses from Bulgar peasants in the mountains, but on the other hand there were occasions when they turned out on me the savage sheep-dogs in which the country abounds, and which had to be cudgelled off. The poverty of the rural districts is, in its degree, as great as that of the towns. Any display of wealth is heartily despised in every part of the country. In the neighbourhood of Tirnovo a peasant farmer cheerfully informed me that he considered it a good agricultural year when he made a profit of ten shillings! It must be frankly acknowledged that morality among the Bulgars is extremely high, and dishonesty is uncommon and greatly despised among them, and that they are more capable of hegemony than any other race of the Peninsula. During the whole time I spent in the country, and I traversed the whole length and breath of it, I did not on one single occasion come across any attempt to cheat me or overcharge me for anything I bought. Few indeed are the lands of which this can be said by a traveller. Similarly, sexual dishonesty is rare both in the towns and the countryside. An unfaithful woman is regarded with horror; and a man does not meet with any more leniency if he jumps over the traces. This is largely due not to any inherent virtue, but to a lack of imagination and narrow-mindedness."

A GHASTLY SCENE.

In a little hamlet of the Balkan mountains the writer was the witness of "a scene the most ghastly I have ever gazed upon, and in this connection it may be said that one

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY CRICKET CARNIVAL.

SECOND GAME.

HINDUS V PARSIS.

HINDUS' INNINGS CLOSE FOR 386.

8 PARSI WICKETS FOR 189,

SLOW RATE OF SCORING.

The second day's cricket in the engagement between the Parsis and the Hindus was productive of 238 runs as the result of 4 hours and 4 minutes' batting. As will be seen from the following report the day's cricket was extremely dull and slow, the cruel monotony of which was relieved by the humorous juvenile party cries from the galleries on the Bori Bunder side interspersed by the singing of "It's a long way to Tipperary," which gave no small amusement to the spectators. The players, generally speaking, took to tactics which were solidly and unenterprisingly defensive even to balls pitched well up and quite easily hitable. The Hindus carried their overnight total of 337 to 386 and the Parsis had knocked up 189 runs for the loss of eight wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. The Parsis began against fearful odds and in spite of cautious play have not yet been able to avert the imminent possibility of an inevitable calamity. But for the most deplorable ground fielding of the Hindus, the side might have been dismissed earlier with a smaller score. It is most regrettable that the Hindu players missed chances galore and it was apparent that some of them do not know how to dead-stop a ball or pick it up smartly. In spite of their batting performances, it is very damaging to their reputation as a good team that the Hindu players had so horribly neglected one of the fundamental conditions of cricket—i.e. good fielding, on which so many eminent players and writers on cricket had laid so much stress. The game had no other outstanding feature of relief than the two points already mentioned. There were some very neat strokes during the closing period of Mulla's career at the wickets. It was undoubtedly the best innings of the day. Gandhi's stone walling tactics which had so far stood in good stead, were very tiresome from a spectacular point of view.

At tea time their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon and staff were entertained at the Orient Club cricket pavilion.

DETAILS OF PLAY.

A start was made yesterday at 11-40 a.m., Butaram, the over-night not-out and Joshi of Poona facing the bowling of Parekh and Vajifdar. Joshi opened the day's account with a single off Vajifdar. Warden relieved Parekh and sent down two maiden overs to Butaram, who in the bowler's third over put him to leg for 2 and sent up 340. The game had been somewhat dull at this start, only singles coming in, but a little later the dullness was relieved by Butaram driving Vajifdar to the boundary and telegraphing 350. Mirza now took up the attack, Butaram beautifully cutting him to the Waudby Road boundary, Joshi replying with two boundary cuts off Warden. 360 showed on the board, quickly followed by 370. Eight runs later Butaram was l-b-w to Vatcha, who had lately relieved Warden

(378—8—36.)

The Patiala man had shown fine cricket for his 36. Y. G. Joshi, who joined his namesake, soon returned to the pavilion l-b-w to Mirza.

(379—9—0.)

Chanda Rana was the last man in. Joshi welcomed him with a boundary cut off Vatcha. Soon after the new man was caught by Vajifdar off Vatcha, the Hindus' first innings terminating at 12-40 p.m. with the total at 386.

(386—10—2.)

PARSI INNINGS.

The Parsis entered upon their first venture at 12-50 p.m., Kapadia and Driver facing Chanda Rana and Joshi respectively. Kapadia opened by putting Rana to leg for 4, Driver replying with a 2 off Joshi. Kapadia then sent up the first ten by finely driving Rana to the Waudby Road boundary. The bowlers sent down a couple of maiden overs each. Driver then telegraphed 20 with a four and a single off Rana. 30 followed pretty quickly. Shortly after, Rana met with his first success, having Kapadia caught in slips by Deodher.

(30—1—18.)

Chothia partnered Driver, who in attempting to pull a straight ball from Joshi, was clean-bowled, the total standing at the same figure.

(30—2—12.)

Warden now came out to retrieve the falling fortunes of his side. He opened by finely putting Rana to the eastern boundary. The Parsis had made 35 runs for 2 wickets, when an adjournment was made for lunch at 1-30 p.m.

On the re-start after lunch, Chothia cut Rana for 4. Prospects were quite gloomy for the Parsis at this stage. They had already lost two wickets for a paltry 30 and they stood very little chance of approaching their opponents' total. Their only chance of escaping a defeat now lay in their avoiding a "follow-on." The bowlers, especially S. M. Joshi, were maintaining a grand length, the Poona bowler having by now sent down no less than eight maidens out of ten overs. Warden had a life at this stage, Joshi badly dropping him off his own delivery. Encouraged by the new lease of life, Warden hit Rana to the leg boundary, signalling the half century. S. M. Joshi here missed in slips a hot return from Chothia off Rana. Runs came in at an extremely slow rate, 60 showing on the board after a long interval. At 64 Joshi shattered the last Parsi hopes of a big total by completely beating Warden with a beautiful delivery.

(64—3—15.)

Kanga joined Chothia. The two steadily took the total to 83, when Shivram was entrusted with the attack in place of Rana. The Hindus were now evidently tightening their grip on the game. Chothia tamely played one of Joshi's deliveries into Rana's hands at mid-on.

(83—4—27.)

Mulla, the next man in was welcomed with a 4 by Kanga, who was shortly after missed by the Maharaja off Rana. 90 was signalled with a fine boundary drive by Mulla off Joshi. Some time after, Kanga hoisted the century amid cheers by driving Shivram for a single. Almost immediately after, however, Kanga was l.-b. w. to Joshi.

(100—5—17.)

The prospect of a "follow-on" now stared the Parsis in the face. Vajifdar came in, only to return soon after, S. M. Joshi holding him in the slips off Shivram.

(101—6—1.)

Gandhy, the colt, was now in. At the tea interval, the Parsis had made 110 for 6 wickets.

On resuming after the tea interval, the Parsis evidently played for a draw, even Mulla taking no risks. The score crawled up to 120 and two runs later Chanda Rana replaced Joshi. Runs continued coming in in singles only. The monotony was relieved only at long intervals by an occasional 4 by Mulla, and the crowds had to fall back on "Tipperary" to while away the time 130 now showed on the board Mulla now opened his shoulders a bit, finely sending Chanda Rana to the western boundary and putting up 140. Y. G. Joshi relieved Rana, Mulla getting a three off him. The telegraph board now showed 150, to which Mulla's contribution was 40. Gandhy ran a 4 off the new bowler. Chanda Rana now bowled from the Police Court end, Shivram going off. At 158 Mulla was caught at wicket by Butaram off Y. G. Joshi. The outgoing batsman had contributed 43 by steady, faultless cricket.

(158—7—43.)

Parekh who joined Gandhy, put Rana to the leg boundary, 160 being recorded. 170 was a little later put up with a 4 by Gandhy off Y. G. Joshi. At 179 Parekh was finely held in the slips by Y. G. Joshi off Rana.

(179—8—13.)

Stumps were drawn at this stage. The scores:—

HINDUS.

1st Innings.

V. V. Kantak st. Mulla, b Parekh	91
D. B. Deodher, c Mulla, b Vatcha ...	0
P. Shivram, c Warden, b Parekh	57
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala (Capt.) b Vajifdar	9
P. Vithal, c Mirza, b Parekh	101
P. Ganpat, b Warden	20
M. D. Pai, l.-b.-w., b Parekh	34
Butaram l-b-w b Vatcha	36
S. M. Joshi not out	25
Y. G Joshi l-b-w b Mirza	0
M. H. Chanda Rana c Vajifoar b Vatcha	2
Extras	11
Total	386.

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1—2; 2—98; 3—132; 4—188; 5—246; 6—312; 7—337; 8—378; 9—379; 10—386.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hindus—First Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kanga	6	12	3	0
Vatcha	29	92	6	3
Warden	31	78	11	1
Parekh	18	91	0	4
Vajifdar	19	43	6	1
Mirza	22	59	6	1

THE PARSIS.

1st Innings.

D. K. Kapadia c Deodher b Rana	18
D. D. Driver b S. M. Joshi	12
S. M. Chothia c Rana b S. M. Joshi	27
J. S. Warden b S. M. Joshi	15
Dr. H. D. Kanga (Capt.) l.-b.-w. b S. M. Joshi	17
H. F. Mulla c Bhutaram b. Y. G. Joshi.	43
H. Vajifdar c S. M. Joshi b Shivram ...	1
S. Gandhy batting	26
M. D. Parekh c Y. G. Joshi b Rana ...	13
B. Mirza, M. B. Vatcha. To bat.	
Extras ...	7
Total (for 8 wickets) ...	179

Runs at the fall of each wicket: 1-30; 2.30; 3-64; 4-83; 5-100; 6-101; 7-158; 8-179.

Umpires: Messrs. R. E. Mody and R. G. Munsif.

POONA OPEN TENNIS TOURNAMENTS 1915.

These tournaments commence on the 25th instant, the events comprising Open Singles Open Doubles and Hindu Doubles. Entries close on 20th December.

TUESDAY'S RACING AT MAHALUXMI.

ENTRIES FOR THIRD EXTRA MEETING

THE OLD YEAR PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Captain Cairnes and Mr. Sanford's b e m Ait Grey Leg, 6 years.
Mr. G. K.'s ch e m Lady Douglas, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch e h St. Alban, 5 years.
Mr. K. H. Gahagan's b e g North, aged.
Mr. Carnegy's br aus g Monobel, aged.
Mr. Carnegy's b aus g Bonfire, aged.
Mr. K. H. Gahagan's ch e m Penson, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br ch h R. G., 4 years.
Mr. T. Teppar's b e m Adelaide II, 5 years.
Aga Goolmk Shah's ch e m Partial Eclipse, 4 years.
Mr. J. Crawford's b e m Creole, 3 years.

THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Dardanelles, 5 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's bl a h Young Majub, 12-0, aged.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Desert Born, 4 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold, aged.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Terror, aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Night Hawk, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Tajilmulook, aged.
Mr. K. K. o. s g a h Rajvid, 4 years

THE BANDRA PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Captain Cairnes and Mr. Sanford's ch a g Dunallow, aged.
Mr. Bhogilal Sankalal's g a h Bhatty Chief, 6 years.
Mr. J. Stewart's ch a h Arrow, 4 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Malayeb, 13-1½, aged.
Mr. Zaad bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson, aged.
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmer, aged.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's w a h Pasha, 13-3½, aged.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Khedavi Miseer, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Roosi's g a h Excelsior, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Mooltan, 5 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal, 13-2, aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax, 4 years.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Bruce, 14-0, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Solar Star, 13-3½, aged.

THE VIRAR PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mrs Redpath's ch a h Rummy, 14-0.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig, 13-2½
Mr R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Section (late Abdul Aziz), 13-3½.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Full Moon, 13-3.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Nainava, 14-0.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Vellard, 13-3.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment, 14-0.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Fado, 13-2½.
Mr. K. B. Sorabjee's b a h Alwar, 14-0.
Aga Mirza Ahmed and Mr. A. W. Essa's b a h Bahrool, 14-0.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Red Silk, 14-0.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tammooz, 13-3½.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's b a h Mansal, 14-0.
Mr. J. K. Irani's g a h Minerva, 13-3.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Beethoven, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Ruby Mine, 14-0.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's b a h Persia, 6 years.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's ch a h Robinson Crusoe, 4 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Engine, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. Hasan Madar's b a h Mars, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's ch a h Nassim, aged.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Nassau, 4 years.
Messrs. E. and H. Kadum's g a h Challenger, 6 years.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, 4 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's ch a h Shimran, 6 years.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Bagdady's b a h Shailan, 4 years.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Lot, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's b a h Victory, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' ch a h Sphere, 5 years.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' g a h Rag Time, 5 years.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's b a h King Mac, 5 years.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's g a h Welcome, aged.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Highborn, 14-0, 4 years.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, 4 years.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot, 13-3½, aged.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Ben Hur, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee's g a h Kaiumers, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's roan a h Samnite, 5 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Maurice, 6 years.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemadar, 13-3½, 6 years.
Messrs. E. and P. Nazareth's g a h Royalist, 13-2 aged.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Powerful, 5 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Eldorado, 4
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. Rustomjee Jeevanjee's g a h Royal Duke, 14-0, 4 years.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Abdoola Mana's b a h Aircraft, 13-3, aged.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Hurchan, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. Abood Baaker's b a h Heliograph, aged.
The Chief of Bhaisal's g a h Active, 14-0, 3 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Abdul, 13-3½, 6 years.
H. H. Jam Sahib's g a h Biglig, 14-0, aged.

THE COORLA PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's g a h Cornwall, 14-0.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's g a h Paradise, 13-2½.
Mr. Hasan Madar's g a h Crescent, 13-2½.
Messrs. S. A. Aziz and Shaik Kassum's g a h Guldasta, 13-2½.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Monaco, 13-3.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Valijee Moosajee's ch a h England, 13-3½.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Galloping Lad, 14-0.
Mr. Syed Rashid's b a h English Spot, 13-2½.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's b a h Arabian Consul, 13-2.
Kumar Shri Hamir Sinhji's g a h Ajaney, 13-1½.

Entries for the Bombay, 4th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 1st January, 1916, will close at 4 p.m., on Monday, 20th December, 1915.

KARNATAK SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sabha, Mr. S. S. Setlur will deliver a lecture on "My Impressions of England" at the Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road tomorrow at 5-30 p.m.

The remittances of the Sind Branch to the Bombay centre of the Imperial War Relief Fund, now amount to Rs. 4,27,000.

A BOLD DEMAND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I draw the special attention of your readers to the bold and statesmanlike demands, framed by the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, which have been published in "New India" of 14th instant. It cannot be gainsaid that the principle of submitting far-reaching and bold demands has been thoroughly appreciated by the responsible leaders of the Madras Presidency. The proposed scheme easily resolves itself into three parts.

(1) As regards Parliament and also the India Council they do not ask for any Indian representation at all. They go even further and ask for the complete abolition of that obsolete institution—the India Council. It will not be out of place to remember that the Congress in its later stages has begun to ask for representation in both these bodies which control the Indian Government to-day. The ultimate and unlimited supremacy of Parliament being once recognised, this would appear a very legitimate demand. But the Madras leaders seem to have departed from this line of thinking altogether. They desire to see the Government of India to be—with certain important reservations—free from the leading strings of Parliament and the India Office in all domestic concerns. This point being granted Indian Councils—Executive and Legislative—fill our imagination even more than the Imperial Parliament and hence almost all the reforms they have suggested relate to these two important bodies.

(2) Coming to the Indian Government, they seem to take the principle of provincial autonomy as granted because they do not particularly emphasize it. But they at once concentrate their attention on the Constitution and powers of the Legislative Councils. In the first instance, "there shall be no nominated non-official members in the Legislative Councils but all non-officials shall be elected." Here they go upon the principle established in all civilised countries that all members of the Legislative Councils should be elected by the people and none of them should be nominated by the Government. But the Legislative Councils may be entirely people's bodies and yet might not have powers enough to control even partially the Executive Government. Therefore they further lay down that "all taxation, expenditure and customs shall be under the control of the Legislatives. This means that the Legislative Councils shall have all the financial power that the British Parliament possesses to-day. Of course the fiscal autonomy of India shall be subject to certain fixed charges, such as military expenditure." If the people are effectively represented in the Legislative Councils and if these Councils possess powers of the purse they can control the Executive Government to a great extent.

(3) But the cases where the Executive Government defied the Legislatures armed even with these formidable powers are not unknown. Disobedient Parliaments have been frequently dissolved in England, Canada, Germany and other countries. The personnel of the Executive Council therefore should be directly responsible to the Legislatures. In England this is provided by allowing the House of Commons to elect all the Cabinet Ministers—who correspond to the members of the Executive Councils in India. But it may be thought that a full-fledged system of responsible Government may not at once be planted in India with safety to England as well as to India. The Madras leaders therefore ask that "as a step towards full election, half the members of the Executive Councils shall be elected by the Legislature and the other half shall be nominated by the Crown." Of course, they desire that "permanent civil servants shall have no place in the Legislatures or the Executive Councils but shall be purely an administrative body as in England." The right of civil servants acting as *masters* of the most important departments is verily unwelcome to them.

These are the main demands with which the Madras leaders will approach the ensuing Congress. They are the only persons so far who have acted up to the suggestion of Sir William Wedderburn and framed a general scheme of self-government. It is indeed a pity that the politicians of Bengal and Bombay have kept their views—whatever they may be to themselves. Now that the Congress is going to be held in a few days may one not hope they might follow the example set by Madras and open to public discussion the schemes—liberal or conservative—they might have carefully drawn up. For, it should be clearly understood that the present period is one of those when the leaders would do well to represent the views of the intelligent public rather than be merely guided by the light of their own reason.—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT OF RANDER

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was very amusing to read in your Dak Edition of to-day's date a paragraph under the heading—"*An elected* president *for* Rander.

It is very difficult to find out who is responsible for the "hoax" conveyed by the Surat telegram of the 12th published in your next issue. It must be the work of a well-meaning friend of Mr. Jamshedji Antia, who not only made him a first non-official President of Rander but an elected one! As a matter of fact Mr. Antia hopes in the near future to be the second non-official President of the Rander Municipality but not an elected one as that right, under the existing regulations cannot be given to Rander with a population about 10,000 people. Mr. Antia, being selected by a two-thirds majority will be in due course of time nominated President by Government and he will thus be the second non-official gentleman to hold that place.

I am sorry that the false telegram gave you grounds for delight which I must dash to pieces.—Yours, etc.

X.

PRIESTLY METHODS IN SALSETTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am pleased to read your article headed "Priestly methods in Salsette" in your issue of the 15th instant, taking up the cause of a distressed widow who has, as you rightly remark, been practically put out of the pale of her church, deprived of the sacraments, denied all the customary privileges of a Christian and worst of all threatened with the deprival of a Christian burial. As I happen to know all the minute details of the case, I beg to be allowed to give you further details in order to expose thoroughly this scandalous affair. I am sure many of your Catholic readers must be very grateful to you for taking up this case. Many of us have had our sense of justice grossly outraged by these strange methods.

The widow is old and infirm and has suffered very much by the unjust manner she has been treated. She is especially concerned with the threat of a non-Christian burial which, as you may guess, weighs heavily with people of her strong religious disposition. It is precisely on account of this that the conduct of these priests becomes the more blame-worthy, as they know full well the pull they have over these simple minded, uneducated folks. They take advantage of this to terrorize them with such religious penalties.

The widow does not owe a pie to the Church in question, a fact that the Vara of Thana, who made an enquiry in the matter, admits. She is supposed to owe this money indirectly to the Church and according to the doctrines of the Church (a few which are quoted by the Vara of Thana in his Report dated 23rd August, 1914). She is in conscience bound to pay a debt that indirectly she is supposed to have contracted in this manner:—A brother-in-law of hers (sister's husband) borrowed some 30 years ago a certain sum of money from a money lender who lent on the security of the Sacristan of the Church of Trindade. The Sacristan had deposited with the money lender for safe keeping the money of the Church and in course of time the money lender recouped himself out of the Church money. All these people have died and no bonds are to be found to prove this; nevertheless some villagers affirm that they have heard some such stories of this transaction and the Rev. Father Vara of Thana after a perfunctory enquiry comes to the conclusion that, since it was a relative of hers who owed the money, and, as the widow is now in possession of the properties, she is in conscience bound to pay the alleged debt and she cannot be treated as a Christian unless the debt is paid as claimed for. This is at once an outrage on the conscience of the widow and a supersession of the law of the land and I am surprised that the Rev. Vara of Thana who, I believe, is paid Rs. 100 a month by Government should have made an attempt to give the go by to the rights and privileges of British subjects, ignoring the law of the land by using the machinery of the Church to enforce a claim falling within the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts.

Do you not think, Sir, that the Government ought to take notice of this?—Yours, etc.,

FIAT JUSTITIA.

Bombay, December 17th, 1915.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your Editorial note underr the heading "Priestly methods in Salsette" in the Chronicle of the 11th inst., permit me to say that you have been entirely misinformed as to the facts and that there is no justification whatever for the comments and strictures which you have seen fit to make on an ex parte statement sent to you.

I am preparing a summarised account of the actual facts, which would otherwise be too lengthy for publication, and you are welcome at any time to examine all the details and documents relating to the case.

At present I need only say that the church of Trindade was *not* a party to, or a claimant in the litigation you mention, and that the parish priest did not therefore suffer any defeat in the Law Courts. The widow has never been "under a ban of excommunication," nor have the sacraments been refused to her.—Yours, etc.,

A. F. D'SOUZA,
Vicar of the Church of Trindade, and Ag. Vicar of the Cathedral of O. L. of Glory, Byculla.

17th Dec., 1915.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

At the share market to-day jute mill shares ruled weaker, meeting with but little support from buyers except in case of Fort William which advanced a few points but were lower at the close. There was again more doing in coal shares the prices of which ruled fully steady. Cotton mill shares came in for some attention and higher prices were paid for these securities. The following sales took place:—

Coal.—Bhulanbararee 22/8, 25/12; Borrea (prefs) 80, 81, Burra Dhemi 9/12 10, Damuda 16/4, 16/8; East India 38, 38 839; Lakurka 15/12, 16; Raneegunge 27/8 to 27/14, Singaram 3/10, 3/12; Standard 25/8.

Jute.—Barnagore (ord) 85, Clive (ord) 110, 111, 109, Delta (ord) 412, 413, Empire (ord) 22/12, 23, Fort William (ord) 106, 107/8, 105/8, 104/8, Fort William (prefs) 117, Gondalpara 420, 423, Howrah (ord) 202,203, Kamarhatty (ord) 310, 309, 308, Kanknarrah (ord) 403, 404, 405, 408, 404, Lawrence (ord) 224, 226, 223, Reliance (ord) 181,182.

Tea.—Grob 50, 51.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Timber (ord) 130; Bowreah cotton (ord) 171, 127, 173; Dunbar Cotton (pref) 47 to 50; Goosery Cotton (ord) 7/8, to 8/8; India General (ord) 140, India General 5 per cent, Debentures par.

Government paper, three and a half per cent, was quoted Rs. 80/12 to 81 nominal and small lots were done at Rs. 81/6 to Rs. 81/8.

THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE OUR MEDICAL ADVISERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While members of the Medical Trades Union here in India are actively engaged in decrying and discrediting their rival systems of medicine and extolling their own, their brethern in England are similarly occupied.

The medical profession, always on the alert to curtail, in its own interests, the liberties of the public, lately became indignantly aware of the death of Betsy Shaw, the eleven months old child of a collier at 6, Alma Street, Westleigh, England. When we say "indignant" the expression should not be misunderstood. It was not exactly the death of the child which made the medical profession indignant. Children may die every day under proper medical supervision as is well known, without anybody being indignant. The exasperating thing in the case of Betsy Shaw was that she died outside the true medical fold. She had been attended by a medical herbalist. Now it is well known (ask any coroner) that children dying under unorthodox auspices would never have died at all if only a "proper" doctor had been called in. Mr. Chas. Abbot was not a proper doctor, that is to say, he had not acquired what Mr. H. G. Wells has called "the various tiresome, expensive, tediously feeble medical qualifications now recognized."

Accordingly, the death certificate sent in by Mr. Abbott was refused by the Registrar although at the inquest which followed, it was not contended that the certificate was incorrect. The coroner lectured the mother with due moral solemnity and indignation, telling her, among many other things, that "if she had been properly attended this child might have been well now." (London "Health Review," Oct. 1915.)

And yet the mother's reasons for differing with the coroner carry some appearance of cogency to the non-medical mind. She had had nine children, of whom four had enjoyed the inestimable advantage of qualified medical attendance, and had all four well and truly died under it. To a fifth, however, after he had been given up by a medical man, she called in Mr. Abbott, the herbalist, who "fetched him out of bed in a fortnights' time, and he was one of the nicest lads in Leigh, and walking now." Moreover, in respect of the present child, Mr. Abbott had already visited it on three occasions, when it was indisposed, and improvement had followed each time. On the fourth and last occasion that he was summoned he warned the mother there was little hope for it.

On the fact of it it would seem that Mrs. Shaw had the best of reasons for preferring a herbalist to an orthodox medico.

Nevertheless, the "British Medical Journal" (Aug.), the organ of the Medical Trade Union, getting wind of the affair, bears down on the scene with all sail set and charged with all the vindictiveness which it reserves for the non-unionist interloper. It calls loudly for criminal proceedings both against the herbalist and the mother.

I have not heard whether this suggested prosecution has been proceeded with, but I should doubt whether this is a case where medical malignity would be likely to achieve much satisfaction.

We fearlessly claim as an unquestionable personal right the freedom of each to choose his or her own medical adviser whether qualified or unqualified, orthodox or heterodox. We have as little use for medical as military tyrants these days. Let them beware! Hands off!—Yours etc.,

A. E. V.

Bombay, 15th December.

SUSPENSION OF HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY.

PROTEST MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Dec. 17.

At a public meeting at Hyderabad to protest against the suspension of the Municipality, resolutions were passed expressing the view that the suspension was not justified and urging the Bombay Government to reconsider their decision, also that the Viceroy should be petitioned not to let the citizens of Hyderabad be deprived of municipal franchise, also that a deputation headed by the Hon. Mr. Bhurgiri should move the Indian National Congress to intervene. Opinions were expressed in favour of raising the question in Parliament.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 17.

The crop telegram for the week ending 11th December, reports that the week is still rainless and seasonable rain is badly wanted for winter sowings. In the Punjab the condition of the standing crops in irrigated areas is average and the outturn in some parts below the average. Water and fooder are sufficient in the United Provinces. The demand for rain has extended to the western sub montane and upper and north central districts. Cattle disease has almost abated. Fodder is dear in some districts and the level of prices is practically unchanged. Winter showers fell in parts of Central India. But rainfall there is considered insufficient.

No tenders were received at yesterdays sale of telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London.

It is now announced that tobacco may be exported to Holland without the necessity for consignment to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

Consequent on the creation of the Patna High Court the Secretary of State has approved for the present of a residuary strength of one Chief Justice and thirteen Puisne Judges for the Calcutta High Court.

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The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. G. Spencer, Madras:—. . . It is an acceptable addition to my law library. I have tested it here and there and I find it is another example of the care and completeness which always characterise the publications which issue from your Printing House . . . I anticipate that the book will be found very useful in dealing with Company law and an exhaustive mine of authority to those seeking for precedents.
Sir Leslie Miller, Chief Judge of Mysore Chief Court and formerly Judge of Madras High Court:—It is a volume which should be of the greatest use to practitioners and judges in India, where the administration of Company's law is becoming increasingly important. I have always been grateful to my friend the late Mr. Sanjiva Row for inaugurating the Lawyer's Companion Series of annotated statutes, a series which is always very useful and handy for reference. The present volume is no less complete than its predecessors, and the incorporation in it of the English Statute of 1908 and the various Indian Acts printed in Appendix II, add greatly to its value.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan, Judge, Chief Court, the Punjab:—I have now had occasion to consult the work on the Companies Act, 1913, by Mr. S. Kasturi Rangachariar, a copy of which you very courteously sent me last month and it gives me such pleasure to say that I have found it quite the most comprehensive and useful of all the editions of that Act known to me. In my opinion it is a work which should be in every legal practitioner's library as well as in the libraries of all courts that have to adjudicate upon Company cases and to conduct winding-up proceedings.
The Hon'ble Mr. Shadi Lal, Judge, Chief Court, the Punjab:—. . . I have not had time to read the book through but a cursory glance convinces me that it is a complete and up-to-date work on the subject and that it will be of great help to the Bench and the Bar.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay:—. . the volume in question will be a valuable addition to this Chamber's library.
Madras Trades Association:—. . . the Committee considers the book to be a most helpful addition to commercial concerns of every kind.
Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswamy Rao, C.I.E.—It is very useful to those who have anything to do with the management and working of joint stock companies.
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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Education in Public Problems	10
An Industry Ready for Development	10
A Post Bellum Problem	10
NOTES OF THE DAY	10
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	11
INDIAN TELEGRAMS 8, 9 &	11
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL	
Death of Mr. Bomanji Petit	8
Bombay Cricket Carnival	9
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	7
GENERAL NEWS.	
Bulgaria and Bulgarians	8
H. H. the Maharaja of Darbhanga	13
Indian National Congress	13
The Rush into Loos	15
Imperial Federation	16
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	6
SHIPPING	6
COMMERCIAL	5
THE WEATHER	5
ILLUSTRATIONS 7, 8 &	13

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, December 18, 1915.

EDUCATION IN PUBLIC PROBLEMS.

The seventh issue of the official publication known as the "Blue Book Quarterly" is now before us. We are glad to notice from its varied contents that there has been a satisfactory improvement in the method and manner of the presentation of topics of public interest since we offered our criticism on the first number. The lines on which it is now edited fully leads us to hope that still greater improvements will be discernible as the "Quarterly" becomes more popular. How far the publication has attained any popularity at all we are not in a position to know. It would be well for the Editor to let the readers of this excellent publication know the number of its non-official subscribers at the close of each year. We take it that the *raison d'etre* of the publication is twofold. Firstly, to inform those who take an intelligent interest in public affairs of the many useful reports issued during a quarter by the various departments of the provincial administration, and, secondly, to acquaint the same class of readers with comments, criticisms and Government resolutions on a variety of topics. So far the objects are being very laudably carried out. But what is yet wanted is the dissemination of this kind of knowledge, not only among the limited few who are interested in public affairs, but among that larger class of the intelligent population in every important town of the Presidency who remain more or less ignorant of what the Government is doing and what is the enlightened criticism thereon by publicists in general including the Press. It should be remembered that, even among those who are well educated and fairly conversant with the English language, very little is known of the doings in diverse directions of the provincial administration. It should be the particular aim and object of the "Quarterly" to bring this very useful and informing publication before this class of people. It is this class, which sometimes in ignorance of facts, forms its own criticism without chapter or verse. And it is their uninformed criticism which often leads to popular misunderstanding of public problems. Another suggestion which we have to make in the same direction, namely, the dissemination of facts and the opinions thereon, is to bring within the fold of the "Quarterly" that larger mass of the population, business-like, shrewd and intelligent, which is innocent of the English language. What is wanted, therefore, side by side with the English issue of the publication, is an edition in Marathi for the Deccan, one in Gujarati for Gujarat and one in Sindi for Karachi and Sind. We fully appreciate the costliness of such an undertaking by the Government, but we are convinced that the immense profitableness of the publication in the three important vernacular languages will be of incalculable value in educating the masses. We are quite certain that if such an undertaking were seriously taken in hand, by means of a well-directed organization, there would be in a few short years an immense evolution of public opinion for the better, which would be undoubtedly evidenced by the reflex in the vernacular Press. The fundamental object of all such publications is to educate the intelligent mass. And the more such education permeates, it may be absolutely depended upon, that eventually the Government will have a better class of public opinion in the Presidency. The practical result of such a statesmanlike policy will be the realisation of that hearty and loyal co-operation of the people in the functions of the State, which the Government is so extremely desirous of seeing. As an instance of the value of the dissemination of such knowledge by means of the vernaculars we would draw the attention of the Editor of the "Quarterly" to that admirable and most useful journal on Finance and Commerce published monthly in Gujarati by the enterprising and far-seeing Indian Merchants Bureau and Chamber. The utility of that publication has been so greatly appreciated that it is now self-paying, and bids even, as time goes on, to be a source of some revenue to the Chamber. We are quite confident that the Bombay Government could well make the "Blue Book Quarterly" as popular and self-paying as the journal referred to. It is towards the attainment of this goal that the efforts of the Editor of the "Quarterly" should be directed. Meanwhile, we are glad to notice that the "Quarterly" is now on the high way to improvement in the method and the manner of the presentation of a variety of publications on public affairs of vital interest to the welfare of the people, and has become a really useful publication.

AN INDUSTRY READY FOR DEVELOPMENT.

While much is being said and written about the industrial development of the country, it is curious how little effort is made by the capitalist and industrial class to take advantage of some of the finest materials with which nature has blessed this country. What is required is, not only a knowledge of all the resources of the country but also an insight into their potentialities, combined with a spirit of bold adventure. The development of the sugar industry is an apt case in point. The reduction in imports on account of the war has naturally raised the price of sugar. But practical business men and industrialists, have done very little, if anything at all, to set about in a practical manner devising some means of developing an indigenous sugar industry,—though the materials out of which such an industry can grow already exist. In our own Presidency, which enjoys the reputation of possessing many level-headed and practical businessness and industrialists, the condition of affairs is not more satisfactory. The manufacture of sugar from date palms has, indeed, been carried on in some parts of the country,—but in a very half-hearted manner. In this Presidency there are large tracts of land covered with innumerable palm trees, especially in the Salsette and Bassein talukas of the Thana District. These tracts could very well and profitably be tapped for their juice from which first *gul* and then sugar can be prepared. But little attention has been paid to the potentiality of these tracts and their resources. The sugar that would be thus produced might not indeed be as refined as the sugar that is daily imported from foreign countries in such vast quantities. But it would be good enough for the needs of a vast majority of the people. Besides, it can be produced at comparatively very little cost; for the initial expenses that are now necessary for raising a sugarcane crop from which *gul* is ordinarily prepared will be eliminated. We understand that a Parsi gentleman at Tadgaon in the Thana District has obtained permission from Government to tap about one thousand palm trees for the purpose of *gul* manufacture. If other big landowners in Salsette, who have a large stock of palm trees on their land, and command a sufficient capital, would come together and combine their resources, it would not be long before a profitable industry came into being under the management of a few trained men from the Manjri Farm of the Poona Agricultural College. Combination and co-operation is essential; for it will not pay to undertake the experiment on a small scale.

A POST BELLUM PROBLEM.

One of the most pressing problems which will confront every belligerent country after the war for immediate solution is the problem of the employment of returned soldiers. As the question is one on the right solution of which will depend the ability of a country to recuperate itself from the effects of the war, it becomes the imperative duty of statesmanship to be prepared with definite schemes. Lord Parker, therefore, did well to call attention to the matter in the House of Lords. From a superficial point of view, emigration might seem the most attractive remedy. But remembering that the majority of the returned soldiers will be those who have been drawn from the ranks of workers in all branches of public activity, and especially the industries, such a policy, on a closer consideration, is at once found to be almost suicidal. For it would mean that the country would be deprived of many of its able-bodied and skilled men at a time when it would most need their services. Lord Crewe, therefore, rightly deprecated emigration as a remedy. But the most serious difficulty that will arise in this connection will be the woman problem. It will require all the resources of statesmanship to devise an arrangement that will not only satisfy the soldier workers who wish to return to their pre-war posts, but also the thousands of women who have displaced them during the war, and who would naturally,—having once shown their capability for most kinds of work,—be reluctant to relinquish the advantages which the most tragic opportunity they ever had enabled them to obtain. Limitation of the employment of women would, therefore, be one of the first demands of the trade-unions and the difficulty that this demand would create will be complicated by the fact that women might be ready to accept lower wages. The question is therefore an extremely difficult one and as Lord Crewe said, will require careful and sympathetic handling; and it is not too early for the Board of Trade to collect materials for consideration of the problems involved. The problem in a nutshell resolves itself into one of the State organisation and distribution of the energies of women as well as men, and this will involve a complete revolution, not only in the methods of employment, but in the basic notions which governed them; and the extent and character of this revolution will depend on the manner in which women will exercise the increased influence and power the accident of the war will have brought to them. For the successful working of any national scheme that is devised, time and absence of dissatisfaction will be the most essential factors. It is, therefore, satisfactory that Government contemplate an adequate provision for the play of these two factors. Demobilisation, Lord Newton said, would be gradual and necessary measures are therefore proposed to ensure this, such as working furlough on full pay and the separation allowance for a month, travelling warrants, right to home war service gratuities, unemployment insurance for a year and, above all, assistance in obtaining employment.

Notes of the Day.

"Fatty Burns."

Much has been written about the Turks. Probably few peoples have been so misunderstood. But this war has shown that, at least, they fight like gentlemen. Mr. E. C. Buley has just written a new book "Glorious Deeds of Australians in the Great War," which contains abundant evidence to show that the Australians have a kindly feeling towards the Turk, whom they regard as a foe worthy of their steel. "The Turks are very fine fellows," said one of the Australians. "People ask me if they are not very cruel; and I hear all sorts of rumours about mutilations and so on. There is not one word of truth in it." Here is a story about a Turk whom the Australians called "Fatty Burns" because he was so like "Fatty Burns" that kept the ninety-mile shanty on a colonial road. "Fatty" was in the trenches opposite to them at Russel's Top: "He was always sticking up his head and getting fired at. Then he would signal a miss, and laugh like one o'clock." One morning two wounded Australian boys lay out on an open space between the trenches:

No one could go to them, and there they lay in the burning sun. Presently somebody said, "Here comes Fatty Burns." The old chap puts his head and shoulders out of the trench and salaams like a Cairo shopkeeper. We were all struck dumb. Next he climbed out of the trench, which was a bold thing to do, and walked over to our wounded. . . . You could have heard a pin drop, as the saying is. We watched him stroll over to the two men, and lift up their heads and give them a drink of water each. He tried to make them comfortable, with us looking on, hardly able to believe our eyes. Then he strolled back quite unconcerned, and we gave him a cheer. That's not all. Just before dusk he came out again and dragged both men over near a bit of cover, so that we could get them in when dark came.

"And those," exclaims the narrator, "are the people that are supposed to be cruel."

"Member for India."

The following interesting reference to the late Professor Fawcett's work for India occurs at the end of a review in the "Nation" of a new biography by Miss Winifred Holt:—

"Fawcett belonged to a school which was confidently sure of its conclusions, because in a world where most politicians never wished to go below the surface they thought they had reached the foundations. . . . He used his great powers not to pursue his own ends, but to get rid of definite wrongs. . . . He saw that a thing was wrong and he attacked it, whether his conduct was convenient to his political friends or not. . . . Take his record as "Member for India." Sir William Lee Warner said truly of him that the poverty of the ryot affected him as if he suffered himself. It was a characteristic incident that first brought him out as Indian champion. He found that India was going to be made to pay for a ball which the British Government was giving in honour of a foreign visitor. Mill urged him not to protest, as there were other and graver abuses; but Fawcett insisted. From that time he was always on the look-out for injustices to India, and the impression he made, can be judged by the fact that whereas the Indian Budget used to be discussed at the end of the session, when it occupied a few hours, in 1879 it was discussed in May, and the debate lasted three days. In this respect, unhappily, Parliament has reverted to its earlier ways."

Human Emotions in Battle.

A batch of cheery letters from the trenches printed in the "Territorial Service Gazette," record some of the queer human emotions of the London "Terriers" during the appalling day of the Battle of Loos. A squadron quartermaster says:

"They started out shouting and laughing as though they were on a pleasure trip—a marvellous chap is the British Tommy, always cheerful, always grousing, but he never seems to think he is doing anything out of the ordinary. The boys came back from the advance, he said, so that he thought he was bringing in a travelling circus instead of the . . . , and this was because they were weighted with relics—blankets, helmets, overcoats. One had looted a portable tent and was using it as an umbrella."

"Big Germans," says a lance-corporal, surrendered to London's so-called "Saturday-night Soldiers," who only came up to their shoulders. Two small Terriers were guarding about twenty Germans, and one of them said to a prisoner, "Here, hold my rifle while I make a fag." Of course the other chap's bayonet was at the prisoner's chin all the time. Every letter shows the exultant sense of relief when it was known that an advance was to be made.

Bad for the Eyesight.

The decision of the education authorities of Geneva to discontinue the teaching of German handwriting in their schools, on the ground that it is injurious to the eyesight, is a reminder that Germany has a bigger proportion of its people wearing spectacles than any other nation. It has, indeed, been instanced as a proof of the superior "kultur" of Germans that so many are be-spectacled. For some years before the war, however, the use of plain Roman type was becoming general throughout Germany, but since the war this reform has been opposed as unpatriotic. Count Reventlow recently denounced the Roman characters as typically English.

Marconi and His Country's Call.

How Marconi answered his country's call is described in a short article in "Munsey." Italy's greatest living son, and a member of her Senate, he might well have claimed the right to serve at his own time and in his own way. What he did, however, was to hurry back from America directly war became imminent and report himself at the War Ministry, where he got his orders, his uniform, and his sword, and became Lieutenant Marconi, of the Aviation Corps. Such was Marconi's home-coming. It was characteristic of the man, says the writer, who points out that Marconi is no more a typical Italian than he is a typical Malay. He is racially an Anglo-Italian, and in temperament, manner, dress, and habit of thought he is 99 per cent. English.

Portable Wireless Telephone.

Successful experiments in wireless telephony have lately been made in America, where speech without wires has been achieved between New York and California and over other distances varying from 250 to 2,500 miles. As probably a logical outcome of these experiments, a simply constructed apparatus has been invented by two Swedish army officers for sending wireless telephone messages from vehicles travelling even at the highest speed. This invention will apparently make it soon possible, says the "Manchester Guardian," for a traveller in mid-Atlantic to ring up his home on the telephone, and even for a passenger in a mile-a-minute express to let his wife know that he is bringing a friend home to dinner. This Swedish portable radiotelegraph is said to have worked at 740 miles, and this is quite far enough to ensure some very remarkable results if and when it is generally adopted. It will, for instance, enable ships to be constantly within even closer touch than at present and a military airship or aeroplane should be able to keep its base fully informed of what it sees as it goes along. Besides it might revolutionise the whole system of railway signalling, and thus help to reduce substantially the heavy toll of accidents due to the present system of signalling. For, with transmitters in signal-boxes and receivers on locomotives, the old fixed signals might be valuably supplemented, if not supplanted, by a system independent of position and impervious to fog.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ALBANIA AND ITALY.

GERMAN ACTIVITY IN WEST.

A BIG ATTACK EXPECTED.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH GREECE.

The Italian press states that the next Austro-Bulgarian objective will be Albania. Italy is expected to play the principal part in that campaign.

The Bulgarians are reported to be 15 miles from Durazzo.

Reuter's correspondent at headquarters wiring from Salonika says the situation looks like entering upon a period of comparative quiet, pending clearer revelations of the enemy's intentions regarding the invasion of Greek territory. Fears of the investment of Salonika in the near fu[illegible] are not entertained, and the Bu.garians are said to be averse to fight the Allies.

Lord Robert Cecil announced in the Commons that the Allies desired to deny the Central Powers the control of the military position of Salonika and negotiations were being actively pursued with Greece.

Reports from Holland speak of formidable German preparations for a general attack in the West.

The British in the West entered hostile trenches near Armentieres and disposed of the occupants.

Cannonading and mining at various points on the French Front resulted in further considerable damage to German defences.

The Kaiser has arrived in Berlin after visiting Hindenburg's armies.

The Germans are reported to be preparing for a great battle in the Dvinsk region.

The Italians in reply to the enemy's artillery activity, bombarded Gorizia.

The Turkish artillery activity in the Dardanelles has lessened.

There was heavy rifle fire at Kut-el-Amara in Mesopotamia on the 12th. Reinforcements continue to proceed up stream as they arrive.

The general opinion in America is that the relations between Austria and the U. S. are at breaking point.

In the House of Lords Lord Derby declared that married men must not be called up until bachelors had been recruited in proper numbers. Mr. Asquith's pledge must be kept.

LAW OFFICERS' SACRIFICE.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Sir F. E. Smith said the Law Officers suggested the reduction of their emoluments by £5,000 each yearly.

COMING CAMPAIGN IN ALBANIA.

ITALY TO PLAY PRINCIPAL PART.

ENEMY'S NEXT OBJECTIVE

COMING CAMPAIGN IN ALBANIA.

ITALY'S PRINCIPAL PART.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The Italian press states that the next Austro-Bulgarian objective will be Albania.

The Austrians propose to overrun Montenegro and advance to San Giovanni, joining the Bulgarians advancing by El Basan and Tirana. Hence Albania will shortly be the theatre of a new Balkan war, in which Italy is expected to play the principal part.

There are several hundred thousand Serbian women and children refugees in Albania without food. The American Government has ordered the Ambassador in Rome to charter all steamers available and bring them to Italy.

There are three Serbian armies totalling 150,000 between Skutari, Durazzo and El Basan, and another 50,000 in Southern Albania.

BULGARIANS NEARING DURAZZO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The Bulgarians are reported to be fifteen miles from Durazzo.

ITALIANS BOMBARD GORIZIA.

ROME, Dec. 17.

A communiqué says:—The enemy continued their intense artillery activity, especially with long range guns. Our artillery replied and bombarded Gorizia.

THE DVINSK REGION.

REPORTED GERMAN ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The Germans are reported to be preparing for a great battle in the Dvinsk region, bringing up heavy guns and new regiments.

GENENRAL PAU IN PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 16.

General Pau has arrived. It is stated that he will remain in the Capital with the Imperial General Staff. The decision is welcomed by the press as contributing to the unity of action of the Allies.

HUNGARY ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

SPEECH IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

A telegram to the "Morning Post" from Buda Pest, dated December 7th, says that Count Karolyi, the leader of the Independence Party, speaking in Parliament demanded that Government should make peace proposals. He declared that Hungary had achieved all it wanted. If Government were unable to comply with the wishes of the nation they should resign.

The transmission of the speech abroad was prohibited.

AUSTRIA AND AMERICA.

RELATIONS AT BREAKING POINT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

Dr. Wilson and Mr. Lansing reserve their comment upon the Austrian reply to the Ancona Note pending receipt of the official text, but it is stated authoritatively that the United States will decline to enter into the suggested exchange of views or discuss facts. The general opinion is that the relations between the United States and Austria are at breaking point.

It is stated that Count Bernstorff suggests to Berlin that the appointment of successors to Attaches Boy-Ed and von Papen is undesirable at present as he is anxious to avoid further difficulties.

FOOD BY PARCEL POST.

ANOTHER GERMAN TRICK.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil stated that considerable quantities of food were being sent to Germany by parcel post from America. Steps were being taken to deal with the matter effectively.

MILITARY POSITION OF SALONIKA.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH GREECE.

STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

In the Commons, Lord Cecil announced that the Allies in Greece desired to regularise the military position of Salonika and to deny the Central Powers the control thereof. He believed this was in accordance with the wishes of Greece herself.

Negotiations were being actively pursued and he hoped would be satisfactorily concluded.

INVESTMENT OF SALONIKA UNLIKELY.

BULGARIANS AVERSE TO FIGHT THE ALLIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires that the situation looks like entering upon a period of comparative quiet pending clearer revelations of the enemy's intentions regarding the invasion of Greek territory.

A captured Bulgarian officer remarked that the Bulgarians had completed their task and had no wish to fight the Allies. This sentiment is so universally expressed by Bulgarian prisoners that it seems to reflect the feeling of the bulk of the army.

There was a time during the retreat when a Bulgarian raid south of Lake Doiran might have proved disastrous by cutting British communications, but this was not attempted.

A COLOSSAL TASK.

Fears of the investment of Salonika in the near future are not entertained, as it would be a colossal task to bring up necessary siege artillery owing to the roads being bad, bridges blown up and railways partly destroyed.

The Germans may use the lull to bring further pressure to bear on Greece to turn the Allies out, only preparing for further operations after perceiving its futility.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

The total British casualties during the retreat were nine hundred, including five hundred wounded who were brought into safety. The balance of missing must be regarded as mostly killed, because the Bulgarians have been bayonetting and shooting the wounded.

GRECO-BULGARIAN FRONTIER

SUGGESTED NEUTRAL ZONE.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 16.

A Bulgarian official statement says that the capture of Monastir and other places near the Greek frontier has made it desirable to avoid Greco-Bulgarian accidents.

Consequently Bulgaria has proposed the establishment of a neutral zone by the Bulgarian and Greek troops retiring two kilometres from the frontier line.

Greece has agreed and has ordered the Greeks to co-operate with the Bulgarian officers in the formation of a neutral zone.

GREECE AND BULGARIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:

The Athens press announces that the Bulgars will not enter Greek territory and the Teutons will not enter prior to diplomatic action by their Governments towards Greece. The Bulgarian Minister at Athens has complained of an attempt to sow discord between Greece and Bulgaria. He added Ghevgeli and Doiran would be surrendered to Greece. "Neon Asty" states that this had been promised by Dr. Radoslavoff.

QUIET IN MACEDONIA.

PARIS, Dec. 17.

A communiqué says:—All is quiet in Macedonia.

KING CONSTANTINE INDISPOSED.

ATHENS, Dec. 16.

ing Constantine, although still indisposed, received the Premier in his bedroom to-day and discussed the foreign situation, which is officially regarded as progressing normally.

A LONG WALK.

ENGLISH NURSES ARRIVE AT SKUTARI

LONDON, Dec. 16.

One hundred English nurses have arrived at Skutari from Serbia. They walked the whole way.

SITUATION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT KUT-EL-AMARA.

REINFORCEMENTS CONTINUE TO ARRIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain announced that there was heavy rifle fire at Kut-el-Amara on December 12th on the north front, also a heavy Turkish attack on the village on the right bank of the Tigris which was repulsed. All was quiet on the 13th. Reinforcements continue to proceed up the stream as they arrive.

ENEMY FORCE AT HAMADAN.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

At question time in the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil said there was little reliable information regarding the enemy force at Hamadan, but it was understood that there were some 8,000 irregulars and 3,000 revolted gendarmerie.

THE DARDANELLES.

PARIS, Dec. 17..

A communiqué says:—The Turkish artillery activity in the Dardanelles has lessened.

THE SUEZ ROUTE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Enquiries among the shipping companies in London show that none has decided to abandon the Suez Canal route in favour of the Cape route.

NEWS FROM CAIRO.

GREEKS RESTLESS AND UNEASY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 17.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—All is quiet here and the state of affairs on both frontiers is quite satisfactory. The Sultan is making a very successful trip up the Nile, where he is being received with acclamation by the provincial population. The only element that is at all restless and uneasy is the Greek community, which is frankly nervous and afraid that its Government may play false.

MANDATE OF MIXED COURTS.

In January next the mandate of mixed courts comes to an end and steps will have to be taken to deal with the situation; these tribunals which were created in 1876 handle all civil and commercial cases, in which one of the parties is a foreigner or both are of different nationality.

TRIAL IN RECENT SCANDALS.

The trial of the persons implicated in the recent scandals discovered in connection with the administration of the Khedivial "wakfs" and of Daira of Prince Seiffed-Din, nephew of the Sultan Hussein, who in 1898 shot at his uncle, Prince Fuad and has since been confined in an English asylum, was concluded this week and judgment has now been delivered.

Khairy Pasha, one of the trustees of "wakfs" and a recent curator of the Daira has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for misappropriating money coming from interest in the Daira's funds.

Moharrum Pasha, one time Under-Secretary of State for War and till last year the curator of the Daira has been sentenced to ten months' imprisonment for misspending a sum of £52,000.

Saddek Bey, Inspector of the Daira and Kahsa or private officer of the ex-Khedive, has received eighteen months' imprisonment for complicity.

In the case of Kahiry Pasha and Moharrum Pasha they were given the benefit of the "Loi Berenger" (First Offender's Act). Kahiry Pasha was also acquitted of the charge of misappropriating funds of "wakfs."

CASUALTIES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

It is understood with regard to the casualties in Mesopotamia the proportion of slightly wounded in the battle of Ctesiphon was very large; the condition of the wounded generally continues to be satisfactory.

BRITISH FLYING CORPS.

RECENT CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Mr. Tennant said that the total casualties in the Flying Corps for the three months ending August 31st were 14 killed, 22 founded, and 18 prisoners.

For the three months ending November 30, the figures were 11 killed, 21 wounded and 26 prisoners. There were also 10 missing.

GERMAN PREPARATIONS IN THE WEST.

INDICATIONS OF A BIG ATTACK.

NEW TROOPS AND MUNITIONS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Dec. 16.

The 'Temps' says that while reports of German preparations for a general German attack in the West should be accepted with reserve they are not impossible. The constant arrival of new troops and munitions appears to indicate that the Germany intends to make a big attempt.

The "Temps" points out it is significant that Germany has ceased operations on the eastern front.

If the Germans do attack in the west the Allies could inflict such a defeat as entirely to change the situation.

ENEMY'S FORMIDABLE PREPARATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Reports from Holland speak of formidable German preparations for a general attack in the West.

GREAT GERMAN ACTIVITY AT GHENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 16.

Reports from the frontier state that great quantities of ammunition are arriving in Flanders from Germany, that numerous fresh troops are at Courtrai and that there is great activity at Ghent.

GERMAN PROCLAMATION.

"IMPERIAL MASTER WILL BE IN YOUR MIDST."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 16.

A proclamation by Prince Albrecht of Wuertemberg was found on a deserter in Belgium. It exhorts the troops to summon their energies to strike a decisive blow in the West, opening the way to the coast and to victory. It says, 'Your Imperial master will be in your midst in a few days to spur you on to fresh triumphs.'

KAISER IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 16.

The Kaiser has arrived in Berlin after visiting General von Hindenburg's armies. He will remain in the Capital for some time.

GERMAN ARTILLERY SMOTHERED.

ANOTHER GERMAN MUNITIONS DEPOT BLOWN UP.

PARIS, Dec. 16.

Smothering of German artillery by French batteries is the feature of the communiqué.

Another German ammunition depot has been blown up between the Oise and the Aisne.

BRITISH CAPTURE TRENCHES

SEVENTY OCCUPANTS KILLED.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The British Headquarters reports that last night hostile trenches were entered near Armentieres and the occupants disposed of. It is estimated that seventy were killed. Our losses were trifling.

To-day there was a mutual bombardment about Ypres.

A report of the German wireless service on December 15th that we had lost four aeroplanes is untrue.

FRENCH CANNONADING.

GERMAN DEFENCES DAMAGED.

PARIS, Dec. 17..

A communiqué says:—Cannonading and mining at various points on the front resulted in further considerable damage to German defences.

AEROPLANE FATALITY.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

A blazing aeroplane crashed to earth at Farnborough. Captain Smith of the Flying Corps, who was on board, was burned to death.

JEMADAR MUHAMMAD KHAN.

FOUGHT FIVE ARABS SINGLE-HANDED.

KING GEORGE DEPLORES HIS LOSS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The King has telegraphed to the Commander of the 26th. Light Cavalry deploring the loss of Jemadar Muhammad Khan, who fought five Arabs single-handed near Aden on October 7th. He killed three and disabled a fourth before he fell himself.

The King recalls that he saw the Jemadar at the Delhi Durbar, when the Jemadar won the medal as the best man-at-arms to the Viceroy.

KING AND INDIAN SOLDIERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazettee" cable, dated Dec. 16, says:—

The King yesterday invested Sir Percy Sykes, Indian Political Department, with the K.C.I.E., and a number of other officers with other Orders. His Majesty decorated one with the Victoria Cross and also a number of other soldiers.

LORD DERBY'S RECRUITING CAMPAIGN.

"MR. ASQUITH'S PLEDGE MUST BE KEPT."

LONDON, Dec. 16.

In the House of Lords Lord Derby declared that the recruiting campaign had been like an election where the electors came with a great rush at the end. Therefore details could not be given till Mr. Asquith's statement was made, but there was overwhelming evidence that the country was absolutely determined to do all in its power to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

The important question was how far bachelors had responded to the call. He hoped to be able to give these figures in detail. Married men must not be called up until bachelors had been recruited in proper numbers. Mr. Asquith's pledge regarding married men must be kept. He eulogised the work of his recruiting colleagues.

Lord Crewe congratulated Lord Derby on his heavy work and his great services.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

UNPRECEDENTED RESPONSE.

PARIS, Dec. 17.

The Chamber has unanimously agreed to vote on account for the first six months of 1916.

M. Ribot, the Minister of Finance, winding up the debate, said he was not yet able to give the results of the loan just subscribed, but the response of the country was unprecedented. It was a loan from French thrift and nowise speculative. The Foreign subscriptions included twenty-five millions sterling from Great Britain.

GERMANY'S FINANCES.

ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF PAPER MONEY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

A "Statesman" cablegram quotes the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" that the best answer to the German Imperial Chanceller's truculent speech in the Reichstag is supplied by the Geneva Bourse where Berlin Exchange immediately fell two francs.

The Berne correspondent of the "Morning Post" adds, unprecedented consternation is felt in German financial circles. America is rapidly withdrawing their money and German exchange dropped on Saturday to 101 marks per 100 francs a point never before touched. The amount of paper money now in circulation in Germany is estimated at one thousand million sterling above normal and the enormous issue is causing a great rise in prices.

GERMAN FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:

Dr. Helferrich's financial speech has not impressed neutrals. The exchange is still moving against Germany. The "Die Post" reports that Dr. Kuhlo, the German business man, addressing the Bavarian Industrial Union declared there was no visible way whereby Germany could meet the expenses resulting from the amortisation of war loans pensions and renewal of armaments.

5 PER CENT EXCHEQUER BONDS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

A prospectus has been published for the issue of 5 per cent exchequer bonds of one hundred pounds repayable at par in 1920. They will be accepted at face value as cash for subscription to future loans. An interesting feature is that where a person is domiciled abroad the bonds will be exempt from income tax or any other British taxes.

DR. MACKICHAN'S BUST

UNVEILING CEREMONY AT WILSON COLLEGE.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S TRIBUTE.

The unveiling ceremony of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan's bust took place yesterday evening in the Hall of the Wilson College which was performed by Lord Willingdon. There were a large number of prominent ladies and gentlemen present and the students of the College also came in great force.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamad Khan in requesting his Excellency to unveil the bust, gave the history of the Wilson College and the great services rendered by Dr. Mackichan during the last 41 years in bringing the College to its present status. Giving a sketch of his career, Mr. Mirza said:—

He was born in 1851, joined College in 1864 and was M.A., in 1868 at the age of 17. He was a favourite pupil of the late Lord Kelvin then Sir William Thompson who founded a scholarship the first recipient of which was Dr. Mackichan. In 1875 he became a Bachelor of Divinity and arrived in India on the 11th March of that year. In 1887 he was nominated a Fellow of the Bombay University and since then he has been intimately connected with all educational movements of this city. In 1882 he succeeded the Rev. Mr. Stothert as the Principal of this College which post he has held ever since.

In 1888 at the early age of 37, Dr. Mackichan was appointed Vice-Chancellor of this University by Lord Reay which post he then held for two years. It was during his regime as Vice-Chancellor that the new courses of study which extended the College course from one of three years to one of four years were passed and these courses of study remained in force for 20 years. In 1891 there was a movement to recognise his services. Subscriptions were raised and the portrait which you see here was unveiled in 1891. Dr. Mackichan was for four years, (i.e., from 1894 to 1898) a Dean in Arts. He was Vice-Chancellor again for four years from 1902 to 1906. It is a matter of great gratification to every Wilsonian to know that he has now been re-appointed as Vice-Chancellor to succeed the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Lord Curzon appointed him to serve on the University Commission. He has been a leading figure in the Senate for over thirty years. His great experience, tact, eloquence and commanding personality make him a powerful figure in the Senate. Above all, he is a friend of students. Under a stern exterior (for he is a disciplinarian and it is very necessary that every Principal of a College should be a strict disciplinarian) he hides the kindliest of hearts.

Mr. Mirza concluded by saying that the bust was executed by Dr. Macgillivray of Edinburgh and the pedestal was from the design of Mr. Muhatie, drawn free of cost.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Lord Willingdon then unveiled the bust amidst loud cheering, and said that his first duty was to bring them an apology from Lady Willingdon for her inability to be present that evening. He might tell them, and perhaps they were all aware, that he had no control over Lady Willingdon (laughter). During the last week they had been busy, frivolously busy, one occupied in playing and the other in looking at it. It was a strenuous matter to do such a thing when the whole of Bombay was watching them with great admiration. Lady Willingdon was so precious to him and she was so busy during the week that she deserved some rest.

Continuing he said that that was a family gathering and nothing else. They were there to do honour to their honoured principal and for presenting him with his own bust and he as an outsider should not have intervened in this. It was a family gathering and he did not want to detain them for a long time. It was a great privilege to be invited and to join in doing honour to Dr. Mackichan. He had been thinking that the life of a master of many students must always be an extremely trying one—trying for his patience, and trying for his temper,—because he had to look after and guide many young men of different temperaments and characters. He was not saying anything unpleasant. He said that from his own experience of college days. But he could not help feeling that there was an enormous compensation in being a headmaster. They all realised that fact by all the past and present pupils being there combined for the purpose of showing some permanent recognition of the great services Dr. Mackichan had rendered during a period of 48 years in Bombay. The students were determined to bring this matter to a head by the presentation to him of his beautiful bust. Such a compensation must have warmed the heart of Dr. Mackichan, and he must have felt that his services for education in India had not been in vain, and the speaker felt sure that such a feeling lived in the hearts of all those men who had passed through the portals of that College to the outer world. He had on a great many occasions borne his testimony, and he bore it very strongly, to the splendid work rendered by the missionaries throughout India.

Referring to the espirit-de-corps and freemasonry which existed in colleges, Lord Willingdon said that that spirit was one of the most important things that could be instilled in an educational institution. The spirit should always be to play the game, the spirit which should never bring discredit on the college or the headmaster. That was a spirit which he believed was largely instilled into the minds of the students of the Wilson College. Regarding the freemasonry he said that there was nothing more useful and more important to a young man while at College than to make best friends. When the students went out into the outer world they would find an old college friend who would give him a helping hand when he was in difficulties. Lord Willingdon said he had travelled a great deal and while he and Lady Willingdon were on a bicycle tour in Tasmania—perhaps they knew where Tasmania was—when they were about twelve miles distant from their destination one of the cycles broke down, and while he was going through a village seeking for help he heard the voice of an old friend who helped them by arranging a carriage for them. That was a true spirit of *comraderie* and freemasonry. How could they establish such a spirit in college? That could only be done by the influence of the masters and human sympathy with their students. In the Wilson College he believed that there was such a spirit. In Dr. Mackichan they had a Principal who always looked after them while they were in the College, comforted them through in their difficulties and was at their bedside when they were ill. He also tried to keep in touch with the students when they were out of the college, and the students always felt whenever they were in difficulties and trouble that they could always go back to the Wilson College. That was why every student in the College was determined to do nothing in his life which would bring discredit on his College and Principal. He was delighted to honour one who had done his best for many years to educate the young men of this country. He was glad that during the past few days he was able to show his appreciation by appointing him as Vice-Chancellor. Lord Willingdon sincerely trusted that he would be spared for many years to guide the destinies of this college and to carry on the education of the youth of India. (Loud Cheers).

DR. MACKICHAN'S THANKS.

Dr. Mackichan said that were he to consult his own feelings he would remain silent and mute on such an occasion like this, but he had been asked by those who had organised this meeting to address the students assembled here a few words. He thanked them all past and present students of the College,—for presenting him with the bust that night. He thanked those who had honoured him by their presence at this function, and especially his Excellency, not only for the great kindness which he had shown in coming there and presiding and performing the ceremony but also for the words of sympathy and encouragement which he had addressed to them that evening. They always found when Lord Willingdon was amongst them that everything unreal disappeared and they felt that they were in contact with real feelings of real sympathy, and he thanked him for imparting so much of that feeling to their gathering that evening. He was one of those who deeply regretted the absence of Lady Willingdon but he was relieved that His Excellency had imparted his stern advice to Lady Willingdon to take some rest. They were greatly concerned that Lady Willingdon might break under the strain of the enormous work which she had been going through during the last week in this city. Then the speaker referred to the happy relations which always existed between the students and professors of the Wilson College. He did not think he would have been able to continue his activities among them for such a large number of years if he had not been supported at every point by the consciousness of their sympathy and affection. Amidst the many changes that were taking place in this country one thing had remained unchanged and that was the sacredness of the relations between the *Guru* and *Shishya*, the teacher and the student. He had seen in their attitude towards their college that night, and he had seen in their attitude in that college always towards their professors, that those sacred feelings always existed there. Lord Willingdon perhaps knew what was meant by the appreciation of those amongst whom they were called to labour and it would have been impossible to maintain their college were they not supported by the consciousness day after day that they had the love and affection of the pupils over whom they ruled.

Nothing in his experience of India had touched him more than the gratitude of India's people for the ordinary human kindness and he was always touched deeply at the response to such a feeling. If they were to achieve anything in this college it was to approach that standard which they had set before themselves that night. He could say honestly that he had not only lived amongst them, but that he had lived for them; that he had found his highest joy and best love in serving them and in serving the country to which they and he belonged. They were all familiar with that description of India which called it the "land of regrets." But those who lived in India for the sake of India and for its people were unable to appreciate all that was implied in that description. If they lived in India not as a land of regrets, but as a land of happiness, in spite of the trials and drawbacks of a tropical life, they had their recompense in the love of the people. While he thanked them for the many kind words which they had said of him and for the kindness in presenting him with his bust he thought that it was not a matter which concerned him alone, but he thought it concerned the college also as a whole. It was a tribute of attachment to the College to which they all belonged. It was a tribute of affection to their *alma mater*.

Continuing he said that when the memorial was mooted he was asked whether he was retiring. That question had been answered long ago. He had not abandoned his work, and as long as God gave him strength he hoped to continue the work. It would always remain to him—the bust—not only as a memorial, but it would bring to his recollection all those life-long friends—the past students of his college who are now an ornament to society. And what a great number of educated men have gone forth from the college to uphold their noble traditions? They desired to know every individual student of the college and the work of every individual student, and to be interested in them. If education was to be successfully accomplished there must always be a great deal of personal relationship between the staff of the college and the students who belonged to it. He could see multitudes of students in all walks of life who were a credit to the presidency to which they belonged and to the College.

Colonel Kirtiker briefly thanked Lord Willingdon for coming there on the occasion and said he did so not only as the president of the Committee, but also as the oldest student of the college. He then read a sonnet thanking his Excellency.

Lord Willingdon then announced that the Principal had granted them a holiday to-day, and took his departure amidst cheers.

BRITISH FRONTIER ETC.

TEN DAYS' SIEGE ON HALF RATIONS

How a relatively small outpost of British and Belgian native troops near the Rhodesian-German border (Central Africa), under very trying conditions, withstood a ten days' siege by a German force five times stronger, last August, is related by Reuter's Agency.

The affair occurred at a small frontier post called Saisi. Major J. J. O'Sullivan, in command of the Allied forces, has now been invalided, suffering from heart strain, induced by the trying conditions of the siege. The German general in command had 400 Europeans and 200 Arabs, in addition to 900 native troops. They brought against Saisi 18 cannon and machine-guns.

Matters were made worse in the middle of the siege by a relief convoy falling into the enemy's hand. Our officers and men were on half rations, and had scarcely any rest, the trenches being manned day and night.

THE MAN WITH A MONOCLE.

The enemy's maxims, placed at every point of vantage, maintained a terrific fire. On the seventh day a parlementaire from the Germans arrived with a white flag. Major O'Sullivan and two Belgian officers went out to meet the German envoy and were immediately fired upon. It was found that the German emissary bore a letter from the commandant summoning the British to surrender. Within fifteen minutes Major O'Sullivan replied indignantly refusing to surrender and formally complaining that the enemy had fired on their own white flag. Later in the afternoon the German commandant sent another letter apologising for firing on a flag of truce and adding that his instructions had not been carried out. The German officer who met the British wore a monocle and spoke various languages. He seemed quite au courant with affairs at home and abroad.

A few hours after his return firing recommenced with redoubled vigour, and that night was described as a pandemonium, every available gun from both sides being in action. Later in the evening the Germans sounded the Belgian "cease fire," but the ruse failed. The officers could be heard encouraging their men to advance, but the enemy, although they almost surrounded the Anglo-Belgian position, never got nearer than 80 yards from the Allied trenches. During the next two days the fury of the enemy fire abated, and on the night of August 3 he definitely retired.

KING'S COUNSEL APPOINTMENTS SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Dec. 16.

The Lord Chancellor announces that there will be no appointments as King's Counsel made until the end of the war owing to the number of barristers serving in the Army.

MR. LOUIS KERSHAW.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The Board of Trade has appointed Mr. Louis Kershaw, at the nomination of the India Office, to be a member of the advisory committee on commercial intelligence.

LATE AGA FARUKSHAH.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has telegraphed his condolences to the Aga Khan on the murder of his cousin.

WAR AND THE NAGPUR PARSIS.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 16.

A concert was held on the 12th at Messrs. Billimoria's Dharamsala by the members of the Nagpur Young Men's Zoroastrian Association to celebrate the second anniversary day of the Association. The musical and other items on the programme were all very ably rendered for which great credit and thanks are due to the promising young undergraduate Mr. Minocher Maneckji Madan, who is the life and soul of the Association. It was this very same young man who but a couple of months ago had raised the sum of Rs. 180, to support Lady Benjamin Robertson's Motor Ambulance Fund by the performance of a drama written by himself. The Association has as one of its principal aims that of explaining to the Nagpur Parsi community the present situation concerning the war and to instill into young minds the advantages of volunteering and cultivating the sense of responsibility and loyalty to his Majesty's Government.

HINDU SANATANA DHURMA SABHA.

The meeting of Hindu Sanatana Dhurma Sabha, presided over by the Maharaja of Darbhanga will be held at the Madhav Baug on Monday at 5 p.m.

Bank foreign remittance telegrams will be accepted at quarter rates when the addressee is a member of the Expeditionary Force in British East Africa.

GREAT BATTLE FOR GORIZIA

TRENCHES DRILLED IN SOLID ROCK

ARCHDUKE'S ADMIRATION FOR ITALIAN ARTILLERY

Karl von Wiegand sends to the "New York World" the first account from the Austrian side of the terrific fighting for Gorizia. His dispatch has been cabled via Amsterdam and London:—

The fourth great battle for the possession of Gorizia and the commanding heights of the Doberdo plateau still in the hands of the Austro-Hungarian army, under General Boroevic, commenced two days ago, and is now in full force under weather conditions probably unexampled in any of the other numerous theatres of war. Day and night the cannonade of the concentrated Italian artillery, splendidly served, surpasses anything I have seen during the June and September offensives, when the Germans and Austrians smashed through the Russian lines by weight of iron and started the Russian steam-roller moving backwards.

This time, instead of a general attack on the Boroevic's front, Cadorna is concentrating the greater portion of his estimated fifteen hundred guns and throwing the full weight of his army against the Doberdo plateau and the heights around the Gorizia front, not exceeding ten to twelve miles.

MUD TO THE HIPS.

For two weeks it has rained torrents. In the low places along the Isonzo there is a sea of mud that at times reaches the hips, while the trenches, cut, drilled, and blasted through the rock over steep heights, during the heaviest downpour are veritable mountain torrents. Into this mess the Italian heavy batteries, which include thirty 35 and 38 centimetre motars and ship guns from the flats beyond the Isonzo, pour, a hail of big shells and shrapnel that give the heights and trenches the appearance of volcanoes.

The bravery, the unbelievable endurance of the troops under indescribable conditions are beyond imagination. Certainly the idea so widespread abroad that the Austro-Hungarians do not fight their best unless there are Germans among them has to be revised here. So far I have not seen a German, not an officer or observer, and I have particularly kept my eyes open for them.

So far as I am aware, I am the first foreign correspondent who has been permitted to visit the Isonzo front, although the Italian war has now been on for six months. The Italian conflict appears to be greatly under-estimated generally, and especially in its possible developments and bearing upon the general situation of the Central Powers should Cadorna succeed in breaking through the Austrian front and take Gorizia and Trieste.

KEY TO THE AUSTRIAN LINE.

On the Isonzo Boroevic, Archduke Joseph, General von Wura and other generals, in face of odds estimated at three to one, have held their lines for six months with the same tenaciousness that Boroevic held the Carpathians against the Russians.

The key to the Austrian line is the Doherdo plateau, rising from 325 to 656 feet above the Isonzo Valley, with numerous peaks higher. The plateau forms a sharp semi-circle in the line, and the key not only to Gorizia and the entire Austrian Isonzo front is Mon San Michele. The Italians have secured a firm footing on the edge of the Doberdo plateau, in some places having advanced their trenches somewhat at terrible cost, but at other points they have made no appreciable progress. There is most desperate fighting on the slopes of San Michele, Pogdora and San Sabotino, which, if the Italians should succeed in taking them, would mean the loss of Gorizia for the Austrians and the probable untenability of the entire present line.

Cadorna is especially directing his attacks during the last two days for the possession of San Michele, which he appears intent on having, whatever the cost. The south-western knob of San Michele is known as "the Mountain of Corpses" from the heaps of Italian dead there in front of the Austro-Hungarian trenches, into which is flung a veritable hail of shells, at times rending, tearing and throwing fragments of the long dead in all directions, a picture declared to be beyond imagination in ghastliness and stench.

SPLENDID ITALIAN GUNS.

The officer of one regiment told me that there are over 2,000 dead immediately in front of the line held by his regiment. Archduke Joseph told me that he estimated that there are over 10,000 dead unburied in front of his lines.

The Archduke voiced the admiration for the Italian artillery which I found to be general on the entire line. He spoke especially of the tremendous number of guns, which he estimated at 1,500, of which 150 are of the heaviest type. He said there had been days when the Italians had fired 70,000 shell and shrapnel on his sector.

On the steep slopes of San Michele the Hungarians, with chisel and sledge hammers, with mine drills and boring machines, have drilled and blasted out caverns in rocks for first-aid stations. The slope in places is so seared and torn by the hail of shells that it looks as if the thin surface above the rocky soil had been shaved off by a gigantic razor.

At one place the Italian and the Austro-Hungarian trenches are within a hundred yards of one another.

Another factor peculiar to the lines on the Doberdo plateau and the heights around Gorizia and north thereof is the much more terrible effect of the shells. On the ridges and slopes of the heights here the effect of the shells is multiplied a hundred times when they strike the rocky soil. There is the high note of metal on stone; the detonation of explosion seems to be greatly magnified and followed by a tremendous shower of rocks, some of them so big that they can crush a man, and they are often thrown an incredible distance with terrific force, more deadly and terrible in effect when they strike human flesh and bone than shell splinters.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

U. P. DELEGATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 17.

At a meeting of United Provinces Congress Committee with the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru in the chair, the following gentlemen were elected United Provinces representatives on the All-India Congress Committee for the year 1916:—The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon. Pandit Bishan Narain Dar, the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra (Lucknow), Mr. A. P. Sen, Munshi Iswar Saran (Gorakhpur), Mirza Samiulla Beg (Lucknow), Nawab Sadiq Ali Khan (Lucknow), Mr. Prio Nath Banerji (Bareilly), the Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain (Lucknow), Rai Krishnaji (Benares), Thakur Mahadev Singh (Fyzabad), Pandit Ikbal Narain Masaldan (Lucknow), Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, and Babu Vikramajit Singh (Cawnpore).

A large number of delegates to the next Congress were then elected among them are the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon. Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. S. Sinha, the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Hon. Lala Sukhbir Singh, the Hon. Pandit Tara Datt Gairola, the Hon. Rai Bahadur Munshi Gokul Prasad, Rai Krishnaji, Mr. B. Sanjiva Rao, Lala Sheo Charan Lal, Munshi Gulzarilal, Dr. Surendra Nath Sen, Mr. Satya Chandra Mukerji, Pandit Baldev Ram Dave, Mr. P. K. Telang, Mr. Ladli Prasad Zutshi.

It was resolved that the Congress of 1916 be invited to meet at Lucknow.

The following resolution was passed:—The United Provinces Congress Committee propose the inclusion in draft resolutions to be placed before the Congress, of resolutions on Self-Government and an Executive Council for the United Provinces.

PUNJAB AND MEDICAL FIELD SERVICE

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 17.

At the prize distribution ceremony of the Lahore Medical College the Lieutenant-Governor referred with satisfaction to the fact of two assistant surgeons trained in the college having been granted temporary commissions at the front and he stated that eight more applications for similar commissions from assistant surgeons in the Plague Establishment were pending before the Government. In addition three temporary assistant surgeons and two medical graduates had volunteered and been accepted for active service. His Honour however regretted that out of the cadre of 500 civil sub-assistant surgeons only five had so far volunteered for field service. His Honour said: Speaking quite frankly I do not regard this as an adequate response from Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Province which can claim to supply half the fighting strength of the Indian Army. Humble compounders have risen much better to the occasion as no less than 45 have accepted service in medical units at the front.

Proceeding His Honour said:—I dwell on these facts and figures not in any carping spirit, or because I wish to play the role of a recruiting officer, but because I am jealous of the reputation of this province and I should like to be able to say after the war is brought to a glorious and triumphant conclusion, that the Punjab Medical Services, Indian and European, have played as high a part in it as the splendid Punjab fighting men, and that wherever the Punjab soldier goes, and where is he not to be found, he may count on finding one of his own countrymen at hand to give him medical aid and comfort in his hour of need.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

C. I. D. OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

BENARES, Dec. 17.

The Benares Conspiracy Case was resumed this morning before the Special Commissioners.

The first witness Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdullah Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, C. I. D., Delhi, deposed that he was put on to investigate in the Delhi case on the 15th April, 1915. He said that he examined Shankar Lal and Ram Nath who were under arrest and in consequence of what they said, witness examined the proprietor of a Gujarati eating house and was given one of Manilal's business notices by the proprietor. Harnam Singh gave him a seditious pamphlet in Gurumukhi which he said he had found in his house. Ram Nath and Lachhmi Narayan were interned in June. They were not allowed to leave Delhi or their house at night. In cross-examination witness said that he did not promise to get a pardon for Ram Nath if he confessed. He had not seen Ram Nath's statement to Mr. Macnabb. He himself told the witness of several instances in which a pardon had been given to persons who had made confession. He was quite ready to confess. Witness did not pursuade or advise Shankar Lal to confess.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 17.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. R. A. C. Benn is posted as Political Agent, Tonk.

Lt.-Col. S. F. B. Tyley has six months' leave.

Major A. H. E. Morse has been placed on special duty under orders of the Resident of the Persian Gulf.

Captain G. F. W. Anson becomes City Magistrate at Peshawar.

Captain R. A. Yule has been appointed District Judge, Peshawar.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General Alymer becomes Divisional Commander vice Major-General Scallon.

The following are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

Infantry Branch:—To be Second-Lieutenants: F. Walshaw, W. C. T. Harman, B. L. Harvey, W. G. Money, R. F. Hasluck and E. J. P. Hogan.

Lt.-Cols.:—W. R. Clark and L. Childe, both I.M.S., retire from the service.

The Indian Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon I.M.S. Nayudu for gallantry in Mesopotamia.

The Volunteer Officer's decoration has been conferred on Captain Sparke, N.W. Railway, and Captian Lee, Upper Burma.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. James Gray, of Gurn Bazar in Purnea, is exempted from the Arms Act.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Railway tickets are excluded from the operation of section 3 of the Press and Registration of Books Act.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. H. O. Quin, C.S. and J. G. Cumming C.S. are nominated Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. R. Clarke, C.S., Postmaster-General, Punjab, has been granted six months' leave. Mr. W. Monteath C.S., Assistant Collector, Bombay, officiates.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. G. Tomkins is posted as Accountant-General, Bengal, and Mr. G. C. Hart as Deputy Accountant-General, Madras.

Official and Personal.

His Highness the Raja of Chikati, leaves Bombay to-day for Colombo by the P. & O. Company's China mail steamer Nellore.

The Hon. the Chief Commissioner and party returned to Nagpur on Friday morning by the Howrah passenger train.

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Sir Alexander Pinhey and Lady Pinhey left Secunderabad on Thursday night for a short visit to Gwalior. They were accompanied by Major Khusru Jung Bahadur, Personal Assistant to the Resident.

Sir George Buchanan left Viceregal Lodge on Wednesday evening.

"GERALD FITZGERALD."

8 YEARS FOR MATRIMONIAL FRAUDS.

The matrimonial swindler known as Gerald Fitzgerald, aged 26, was sentenced at Manchester Assizes, on Nov. 17, to eight years' penal servitude on charges (to which he pleaded guilty) of obtaining money by fraud.

By means of matrimonial advertisements, it was said, he obtained large sums from young women, some in good positions. The police stated that his name was Henry Wilkins, and that he was born at Camberwell, S.E. He had been sentenced at the Old Bailey to five years penal servitude for bigamy, and had been in prison for stealing jewellery and robbing a barmaid. He got money from an officer's widow by promising her marriage. Representing himself as a man of considerable position, the prisoner had obtained £3,845 in three months. Amongst the amounts obtained were £1,000 from one woman; £1,038 from another; £700 from another; and £600 each from three other women

In sentencing the prisoner, Mr. Justice Low said he was evidently a very dangerous person, who found his prey amongst the most easily impressed and defenceless section of the community. It was about the most mischievous and despicable kind of fraud of which any man could be guilty.

FREE TRIAL.

Our "Zewaka' Instantaneous Headache Cure has been quite a long many years known in Burma and has gained great patronage and numerous unsolicited testimonials for its marvellous and instant cure in all cases of headache and neuralgia.

With a view of popularising this specific throughout India, Ceylon and neighbouring countries, we are prepared to send you, on your applying to us giving your full address legibly written, two packets free of all charges to convince you of its efficacy.

This headache cure is prepared in adult doses; packed in packets and tablets, and twelve such packets or a glass tube of twleve tablets cost Re. 1.

FRANCIS MEDICAL HALL,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
2839 Myanaung, Burma.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues. A 7

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

BULLETIN NO. 3.

All delegates living in Indian style will be lodged in good pakka houses specially secured. They will not be put under canvas. New well-ventilated and well-lighted whole buildings and some schools are secured to house the delegates during their stay in Bombay. There are separate houses reserved for delegates coming from different presidencies and provinces. Those living in European style will be put up in good hotels in the Fort.

Bengal and Assam delegates living in Indian style will be accommodated in the building known as Tribhuvan Terrace, Lamington Road, Girgaum, and in an adjoining building. Brahmin cooks have been sent for from Calcutta and the kitchen arrangement has been placed in charge of Mr. A. C. Chatterjee of the Associated Press residing in Bombay. The place is at a distance of four minutes' walk from the tram line as well as from Grant Road Railway Station.

Madras delegates will be housed in the new airy and commodious four-storied building called Maharaja's Building situated on Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. Madrasi cooks will be engaged for the kitchen attached to this camp. The house contains rooms big enough to lodge 2 to 4 persons only, and is at a distance of four minutes' walk from Tram line.

Delegates from Gujarat and Kathiawad will find accommodation in a building situated on the Girgaum Road near Kelewadi. All the rooms are very airy and with much open space at sides. An experienced Gujarati hotel-keeper is put in charge of their boarding arrangement. This building is commodious enough for 80 to 100 guests and is situated close to Tram line.

Delegates from the Deccan, Karnatik, C. P. and Berars will find accommodation in (a) the Empire Hindoo Hotel situated near Victoria Terminus to the limit of 100 and (b) in Angre's Wadi, Girgaum. In both these place the proprietor of the Empire Rotel will be responsible for the boarding arrangement. The Congress Pandal is situated at a distance of eight minutes' walk from the Empire Hotel and the Tram line is at a distance of four minutes' walk from Angre's Wadi.

All delegates from Sind and non-vegetarian delegates from the Punjab will be lodged in the Sitaram Buildings situated near Crawford Market in (a) Sind-Punjab Hindu Hotel and (b) adjoining flats. The Sindhi proprietor of the Sind-Punjab Hotel situated in the same building is responsible for their boarding and other comforts.

All delegates from the U.P., Behar and the Punjab partaking of vegetarian food only will be accommodated in the palatial structure recently erected for the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sandhurst Road Girgaum. Cooking and dining arrangements will be made in a style to suit our guests from North and with due regard to their religious opinions and customs. This arrangement has been placed in the hands of Sheth Khemraj Shrikrishdas of Venkateshwar Press.

If any ladies wish to attend the Congress as delegates rooms with as much privacy as possible will be reserved for them on due intimation being given.

Several friends have been writing with a view to secure separate houses or bungalows exclusively for themselves and their friends. Such friends are requested to mention the amount they are prepared to spend as rent and whether they will make their own boarding arrangement or not. Securing of such small houses or bunglows at very short notice and without detailed instructions being sent is very difficult. However, all possible assistance will be rendered. Delegates wishing to occupy separate rooms and at a distance from the accommodation provided by Reception Committee will have to make their own arrangement for boarding.

All telegrams and letters regarding lodging and boarding of delegates should be addressed to Daji Abaji Khare Esquire Chairman, Delegates' Accommodation Sub-committee, Congress Pandal, Bombay.

DELEGATES FROM THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The following are the delegates at the 30th Indian National Congress, Bombay 1915, elected by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association:—

Sir N G Chandavarkar Kt., Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Kt., the Hon Mr D E Wacha, the Hon Mr N M Samarth, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtula Kt., the Hon Mr C H Setalwad, Ameerudin Tyebji Esq., C M Cursetji Esq., N V Gokhale Esq., W A Chambers Esq., Sorabji Edulji Warden Esq., N N Saher Esq., G K Gadgil Esq., Kazi Kaberudin Esq., Dr Rustam N Ranina, Hiralal Dayabhai Nanvati Esq., Rattanchand Tullokchand Master Esq., J R Gharpure Esq., A V Thakkar Esq., Rustam K R Kama Esq., C N Pandya Esq., Kavasji Bejanji Setna Esq., Vishnu M Gadgil Esq., (Belgaum), Vinayak S Dharkar Esq., (Pen), Vasant Narayan Naik Esq., G M Gupte Esq., A P Sabawalla Esq., D B Shukla Esq., Dr Poonsey H Meishere, Tribhowandas N Malvi Esq., Ruttonsey Moolji Esq., Yeshwant Govind Gujar Esq., (Alibag), H J Bhabha Esq. Hormusji A Wadya Esq., Maganlal Thakoredas Mody Esq., Hansraj P Thakersey Esq., Bhulabhai J Desai Esq., Jamnadas M. Mehta Esq., K M Thakore Esq., Bejanji M Jambusaria Esq. (Surat), Memraj Rambhagat Esq., B N Gamadia Esq., Kaszim C Tyabji Esq., Nasurbhay A Lalji Esq., Manaji Rajooji Esq., the Hon. Mr V J Patel, V M Pakvasa Esq., Dharamsi J Thakar Esq., Vasantrao S Ravat Esq., R K Dadachanji Esq., Tulsidas Keshavdas Esq., Bhawanidas N Motiwalla Esq., R M Chonkar Esq., Tribhowandas M Natubhoy Esq., Dr Phirojshah Nasarwanji Daruwalla, Moreshwar Vishwanat Pradhan Esq., Shapur N Gazdar Esq., S M Manga Esq., Mulji B Bharbhaya, Esq. J H Majmudar Esq., Madhavji Virji Esq., B N Apyaktiar Esq., D J Irani Esq., Vaman Ramchandra Joshi Esq., Prof. P A Wadia, Rustam P Mody Esq., H P Mody Esq., Byramji Cawasji Esq., Manilal Icharam Desai Esq., Behramji C Battliwalla Esq., Trikamlal R Desai Esq., M P Madon Esq., Fazulbhoy J Lalji Esq., Dr Joseph Benjamin Bamnolkar (Ahmedabad), Dr A G Viegas, B B Joshi Esq., Raoji V J Shankerset Esq., S S Kangnekar Esq., I K. Yajnik Esq., Abbas S Tyabjee Esq. (Vishnagar), Salebhoy M A Patheria Esq.., R G Mundle Esq. (Yeotmal), Vishvanath P Vaidya Esq., Surrafally Mamooji Esq., Hari Sitaram Dikshit Esq., C V Anikhindi Esq. (Sangli), Krishnaji N Kulkarni Esq. (Belgaum), Ratansi D Morarji Esq., Faiz B Tyebji Esq., Kaikhusru D E Wacha Esq., Ratanlal M Modi Esq., Viccaji F Taraporewalla Esq., Jatashankar Jivanram Chhaya Esq. (Junaghad), Edalji Manekji Modi Esq., V S Nargundkar Esq. (Belgaum), Nasarwanji B Jassawalla Esq., Ranganath Khemraj Esq., Khemraj Shrikrishnadas Esq., Daji Abaji Khare Esq., P K Telang Esq., and N B Vibhakar Esq.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

Local Volunteers are requested to be present at the Congress Pandal to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to receive their uniforms, instructions, etc.

All mofussil Volunteers are requested to be present in the Congrerss Pandal on Friday, the 24th instant, to receive their uniforms, instructions, etc.

A UNITED CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The question of uniting the constitutionalists and the seceders in a united congress is now being pushed in several quarters. To many, however, the manner of going about it seems rather peculiar. The straightforward course would be to say where the difference lies between the two: what exactly the seceders want: and what exactly they are willing to yield. Let it be put clearly and categorically and then, if not at this session, at the next, perhaps some people would be able to put some proposals. The manner of going about the business, as at present pursued, is certainly not straightforward, and is distinctly unfair to those who have loyally supported the Allahabad cosstitution. Further, allow me to point out, at a moment's notice the seceders are apt to turn round, throw ditch-water here and there, and dust all round. We saw what came of the consultations with Mr. Gokhale. Personal conversations were misrepresented and miscontructed, and those that attempted to put forth the truth, were only abused; for example Mr. Vijapurkar.

Mr. Gokhale very properly offered to show the correspondence he had with Mr. Basu, thereafter to publish it, if Mr. Tilak thought fit, what came out of it? "Mr. Tilak at once took up the attitude of an opposing advocate" and began to pour forth legal maxims about "Burden of Proof!" The consequence is that the seceders are openly charging Mr. Gokhale with the blackest motives and actions.

Is this attitude of opposition consistent with overtures of union? Can there be union between persons adoring the memory of Gokhale and Mehta, and those who think of them through this darkened haze so unscrupulously created around them? Not once, not twice. Such has been the consistent and regular practise of the leading organ of Deccan seceders. Even in the obituary notice of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, remarks such as "he tried to keep up his ferocious appearance," found their way. The work that these great men did for their country has studiously been kept from their readers. For instance, Sir Pherozeshah's heroic defence of the late Hon. Rao Bahadur Joshi, in the Bombay Council: and a number of other instances can be quoted. Here also, I am aware, I shall be answered, "It is none of our business." Exactly. But it this attitude consistent with offers of peace?

The fact is, among the people themselves there is really no point of difference: except it be that some have all admiration for Mr. Tilak, and some have not.

The fact is, Mr. Tilak is accustomed, from the very outset, to fall out, and fight, with every individual or institution with which he happened to be connected. He is a past master in the art of this "opposing advocate" sort of tactics. But he either fails to notice, or refuses to notice, that these are not the ways of peace. These are not the ways of co-operation. At his hands his opponents will never get their due, and if one carefully scans the columns of his paper, obituary notices are the only notices his papers will be found to have taken with some liberality or justice. He really seems to have hated Sir Pherozeshah more than any body, else, in that in the last article on that great man, such spiteful remarks as mentioned above have crept in.

As I have stated above, this is the real cause of difference. This attitude of unscrupulous and ill-liberal opposition and criticism. The real difficulty lies with only *one* man: The many opponents to the experienced and trusted leaders of the country had all their own definite views, clear points of difference. They could be understood, they could be criticised, or pursuaded, and it was always possible to reconcile them, by yielding their point even, if not by any other way. But Mr. Tilak has really no such point of difference with the constitutionalists. To speak the truth, he never had, although for his own purposes he may have made common cause with others, but I challenge anybody and everybody, to state where the difference lies, or ever lay, between his views and those of the most moderate of the experienced Congress leaders. No difference existed even at Nagpur or Surat: or even before that. The fact is, he fooled his followers into the most dubious positions, like a consummate acrobat: The consequence now is, they find themselves in a false position, and want somehow to "save their faces." He created a difference where no difference existed. He utterly failed in his object, whatever that may have been: and, I strongly suspect, he wants himself and his following into the Congress to make again similar attempts.

Possibly some persons may charge me with unfairness in throwing out this suggestion. The reasons for suspecting this to be the motive are; *firstly*, the unfair way of turning round upon Mr. Gokhale: of avoiding the opportunity he so frankly offered of clearing all doubts. It has been most disgusting to notice how this uncertainty about the correspondence is used to blacken the memory of the departed. That all this trickery was deliberate appears from the testimony of men like Mr. Vijapurkar, and the answer he received in the "Kesari." *Secondly*: Although it is repeatedly stated that there is really no difference between the separated parties, no attempt has been made to explain or excuse the several acts of separation which preceded the fracas at Surat. For instance, why was there no co-operation at Nagpur? Why a separate camp at Surat? Why, when the Secretaries of the Congress invited people in the Presidency to join the Reception Committee, (I think the notice was signed by Mr. Wacha) why were people advised to refrain from joining the Reception Committee?

Thirdly.—The Committee appointed to frame the constitution at Allahabad included several of the seceders. They all absented themselves. Why? All the delegates were invited to consider the situation to Dr. Rash Behari's bungalow, at Surat. This invitation was made all round the Congress camp. Why did not the seceders attend there?

Fourthly.—No definite statement has been made, as to what they want, and what they are willing to yield.

I am writing this, Sir, to place the position clearly before your readers. I have carefully avoided referring to several incidents which each party disowns, such as the rowdyism at Surat. We shall let those things be forgotten.

I wish it clearly to be understood that mere nominal union will be no union. In fact, the Congress has to decide only whether factious critics, who have never co-operated with others, and do not appear likely to co-operate hereafter, should remain outside or not. This is a point that will chiefly affect Bombay, or, more properly, Bombay Deccan. It does not extend beyond. Hence, outsiders are naturally ready with open arms. In Bombay Deccan, neither party is yet likely to be. The effect of the union in Bombay Deccan will only be that a factious party will be counted among the constitutionals.

I am aware that a glowing future of united co-operation is imagined by many. I shall only remind your readers that pre-Surat history does not warrant any such expectations, which are doomed to disappointment.—Yours, etc.,

PHILADELPHUS.

ALL-INDIA BHATIA CONFERENCE.

A largely attended meeting of the Mahajan of Jamnager was held on the 15th instant at the Mahajan premises at Jamnagar Sheth Dwarkadas Lalji Saraiya, Revenue Officer of Jamnagar, being voted to the Chair. Nine delegates were elected to represent the Jamnagar Mahajan at the All-India Bhatia Conference, and a contribution of Rs. 125 was sent on behalf of the Jamnagar Mahajan.

Twenty-three delegates have been elected at Calcutta and they are all due to arrive in Bombay on the morning of 22nd instant by the Nagpur Mail.

Several representatives from Sind, Hyderabad, Karachi, Cutch-Mandvi, Jamnagar, Banu, Gujranwala, Calcutta, Thatta and other places have already arrived in Bombay.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 17.

The following sale of the Council Bills by the Secretary of State for India took place on the 15th December, 1915:—Regular bills amount to Rs. 56,000 at the rate of 1s. 4 1/32d.; telegraphic transfers, deferred, amount to Rs. 34,71,000 at the rate of 1s. 4 1/16d.; telegraphic transfers, special immediate, amount to Rs. 1,50,000 at the rate of 1s. 4 1/3d. The allotment of the Council Bills for the sale of next week is Rs. 50 lakhs.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF DURBHANGA.

Who will preside at the meeting of the Sanatan Hindu Dharma Sabha next week.

EDUCATION OF THE MARATHAS.

Sir,—Your recent instructive articles on Mahomedan Education and Female Education in Bombay bring to my mind the state of educaticn of that vast community of the Bombay Presidency which is known as the Marathas. This community resides in more than half the number of the districts of the Bombay Presidency and the Konkan and the Deccan are the most important Maratha provinces. The report of the Director of Public Instruction gives statistics about the Hindoos, Parsis, Christians and Mahomedans. The Hindoos are divided into Brahmins and non-Brahmins only and thus no statistical information is available about the other Hindoo castes. Unfortunately, as I am writing, I have no Census Report with me which will give me a correct idea of the Maratha population, but, if I am not mistaken, the Marathas in Western India count about 70 to 80 lakhs, those in the Bombay Presidency alone being somewhere near 50 lakhs. Is it not a pity that when statistics are attempted for some castes, there should not be any shown for one which amounts to nearly 50 lakhs out of about two crores and three-fourths of the Bombay Presidency?

The Marathas are still very backward: in fact, they do not seem to be humiliated when they are styled "backward classes" and they would ask the Government to help them because of their backwardness. This is alright as far as it goes, but such a sentiment should not remain long with people who have got a history behind them—and a very creditable history for the matter of that. This very moment, while I am writing, I know our Maratha warriors are fighting side by side with our British soldiers and those of the Allies, trying their best to show to the world that they are not unworthy descendents of the Marathas of the Indian history. The Marathas are awakening again to the importance of education, but it is absolutely necessary that somebody guides them properly and continuously.

There are many drawbacks with this vast community. They are very ignorant and, therefore, they are very poor, as is evinced by the fact that the majority of the mill labourers in Bombay is drawn from the Maratha community. The menial staff in the Bombay offices, Government and commercial, the coolies on the docks, all these are Marathas. Will not Government bestir itself on their behalf a little sympathetically and make them understand their own interests by giving them greater facilities for primary education? They may be—nay, they are.—slow in taking advantage of the opportunities given to them, but that is no reason why the encouragement should not be continued. There are very few rich people among the Marathas and thus the private endowments in the cause of education are almost nil and that is why there is the greater need for the Government to take up their cause in a more liberal way.

Let me hope the Maratha Educational Conference, which is to be held in Ahmednagar during Christmas of this year, will make a strong representation to the Government of Bombay with a view to the inclusion of important statistics as to the progress of education among Marathas, in their annual reports.—Yours, etc.,

J.

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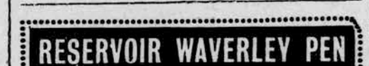

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H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF DURBHANGA.

THE MAHARAJA'S CAREER.

His Highness the Honourable Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh Bahadur G. C. I. E., of Durbhanga was born in 1860. He belongs to the highest Branch of the Maithil Brahmana called "Srotriya," meaning expert in Vedic learning and practice. He is the Social Head of that Community. In 1878 he was appointed a member of the Statutory Civil Service and acted as Assistant and Joint Magistrate in various places in Behar. He resigned in 1885. He was appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council in 1885, and the title of Raja Bahadur was conferred upon him in 1886. He was exempted from attendance in the Civil Court in the same year. In 1898 on the demise of his elder brother Maharaja Sir Lakhshmeshwar Singh Bahadur, G. C. I. E., he succeeded to the Durbhanga *Raj Gadi* and soon after the title of Maharaja Bahadur was conferred upon him by the issue of a "Gazette" Extraordinary. He was also returned to the Supreme Council as representative of the non-official members of the Bengal Council in the place left vacant by his brother, and since then, has been returned four times to the Supreme Council as such. The Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal was awarded him in 1900. He served as a member of the Police Commission in 1902 and was the only non-official Indian Member in it, to the report of which he appended two strong minutes of dissent. In 1902 he was made a K. C. I. E. In 1907 the hereditary title of Maharaja Bahadur was conferred upon him. He has been elected four times as President of the British Indian Association, the premier Landho'ders' Association in Bengal. In 1906 he served as President of the Reception Committee on the occassion of the visit of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales (now Their Majesties) to Calcutta, and placed a donation of one lakh in their hands which was used for medical relief purposes. He is the Life President of the Behar Landholders Association, the Maithil Mahsabha and the Behar Hindu Association. He presided twice over the Parliament of Religions in India at its Calcutta and Allahabad Sessions, at which professors of all faiths met together in friendly spirit and expounded their respective religions. He is the sole Trustee of the Calcutta Mahakali Pathsala the first institution in Bengal to impart female education on national line. He was made an ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University to which he donated a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs which has been used in establishing an University Library. He has presided over many memorable public meetings in Calcutta and elsewhere and speeches delivered by him thereat are considered valuable pronouncements. On the occasion of the last Delhi Durbar he organised a vast thanksgiving procession and ceremony on behalf of Hindus for Their Majesties and he was the first to be presented to their Majesties at the Royal Camp out of the representatives of the various religions and sects presented there. He is the President of the Hindu University Society to which he has denated a sum of five lakhs and has made extensive tours in Behar, United Provinces, Punjab, Rajputana and Central India to collect funds for the Society and his tour has always been very successful. Wherever he goes he is accorded enthusiastic receptions from Hindus as well as Mahomedans and as President of the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal he is rightly recognised as leader of he orthodox Hindus all over India. He is now a member of the Executive Council of the Behar and Orissa Government. He gained the thanks of the entire Hindu community by getting the Hardwar Ganges Weir affair satisfactorily settled and succeeding in having an opening made at Narora Dam in the Ganges which was entirely blocked for forty years. He helped greatly the cause of the Hindus of Punjab who suffered badly at he hands of the Mahomedan dacoits last year. He was given the decoration of G. C. I. E. in June last. His charities and benefections of all sorts since his accession to the Gad till now amount to forty lakhs.

A PLEA FOR OLD SAILORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When one considers the truly great and heroic part British Merchant Seamen are taking in the War, their claim upon the generous consideration of all is unquestionably established.

That one of these brave fellows should stand in need of a helping hand when forced by age or affliction to abandon the sea would be, one ventures to affirm, an ingratitude to those to whom as a body Britain owes her commercial prosperity, and to whom to a degree most apparent of late she is indebted for the very daily necessaries of life.

At one time it could be truly said that Britain was the only great maritime nation without a provision for its Merchant Seamen, but with the establishment of the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution that stigma was removed, and for half-a-century this great National Charity has provided a Home or Pension for thousands of aged and destitute seamen of the British Mercantile Marine.

Like many other old established Institutions the "Royal Alfred" has felt the pinch of war conditions and the competition of the numerous funds for worthy objects arising out of the present National crisis.

An earnest appeal is therefore made to Britons in all parts of the world to help the Committee of this old Sailors' Charity to make good the deficiency and to answer the urgent "signals of distress" from hundreds of hard-pressed mariners who have given the best years of their lives in the service of their Country.

Contributions kindly directed to the Royal Alfred Institution at 58, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., will be gratefully acknowledged by—Yours faithfully,

J. BAILEY WALKER,
Secretary.
Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution.

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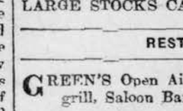

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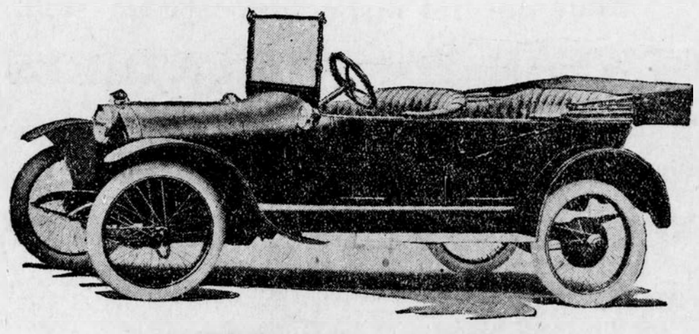

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A CHARLES DICKENS FIND.

UNPUBLISHED LETTER TO THOMAS CARLYLE.

"The Daily Chronicle" reproduce a hitherto unpublished letter from Charles Dickens to Thomas Carlyle. It is a letter that will be read with the utmost interest wherever the English language is spoken.

Dickens, referring to "a story called 'Hard Times,'" says, "I want to put in the first page of it, that it is inscribed to Thomas Carlyle. May I?"

The answer must have been "Yes," as the dedication of "Hard Times" runs:—

Inscribed
to
Thomas Carlyle.

Nothing else.

Dickens sat himself down in Boulogne to write to Carlyle on Thursday evening, July 13, 1854. "We are living here," he writes, "in a queer, airy, lonely French house on the top of a windy hill—quite aloof from all Hunters of Lions before the Lord (or the Devil.)"

Other days other customs!

There is a postscript to the letter—a Dickens postscript about the famous flourish to the famous signature—"I wouldn't flourish to you if it were not the nature of me."

The full letter reads:

Villa du Camp de Droite, Boulogne.

Thursday evening, Thirteenth July, 1854

My dear Carlyle,

I am going, next month, to publish in one volume a story now coming out in Household Words called Hard Times. I have constructed it patiently, with a view to its publication altogether in a compact cheap form. It contains what I do devoutly hope will shake some people in a terrible mistake of these days when so presented I know it contains nothing in which you do not think with me, for no man knows your works better, than I. I want to put in the first page of it, that it is inscribed to Thomas Carlyle. May I?

Another thing. We are living here, in a queer, airy, lonely French house on the top of a windy hill—quite aloof from all Hunters of Lions before the Lord (or the Devil), and yet as fresh and natural a place as ever you saw, within 7 hours of London Bridge. Can you give me anything in the way of that plain burly hope that alone condescends to come out of you, that you and Mrs Carlyle could come, and pass a week with us in September? If you tell me Yes, she and Mrs. Dickens shall be a commission to settle the rest, and so my love to her and you.

Affectionately yours,
Charles Dickens.

P.S.—I wouldn't flourish to you, if it were not the nature of me.

The original letter has been presented to the British Ambulance Committee to be sold for the benefit of its funds, by two ladies, the Misses Howden, living at Haddington, Scotland, in the self-same house in which Carlyle's wife (nee Jeanne Welsh) was born. The grandfather of the ladies was Dr. Howden, who was in partnership with Dr. Welsh, the father of Carlyle's wife.

"This wonderfully interesting Dickens letter was sent to us a few days ago," said Mr. Norris Oakly, a member of the British Ambulance Committee, to a "Daily Chronicle" representative. "The donors hope that we may be able to convert it into a contribution towards our ambulance fund, and are of opinion that it has never been published. It was given to their family by Mrs. Carlyle herself.

"As soon as I received the letter I wrote back asking for any further facts, and this is their reply:—

"'Mrs. Carlyle lived as Miss Welsh in this house. Dr. Welsh, her father, and my grandfather, Dr. Howden, were partners. On Dr. Welsh's death his wife and daughter remained here for a few years. Carlyle first met Jeanne Welsh here, and she left this to marry him. Dr. Howden then moved in here, the property has been in my family ever since, and Mrs. Carlyle used to come to visit her old house whenever in Haddington.

CARLYLE'S "AFFECTION FOR HIS WIFE."

"'The lady to whom this Dickens letter belonged was a Miss Agnes Howden, St. Lawrence House, Haddington, who as a young woman used to stay with the Carlyles at Cheyne-road. Mrs. Carlyle gave her quite a collection of letters from the famous men and women of that day, addressed in most affectionate terms to Carlyle. In this connection I should like to say that Miss Agnes Howden used to tell us that she never saw anything between Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle but the most absolute affection.

"'The house is very much the same as when the Welshes lived in it, and has many visitors in summer time from the uttermost parts of the earth.'

"I am informed," proceeded Mr. Oakly, "that Dickens's letter, with its dual literary interest, is of considerable value. In duty bound, it will be sold to the highest bidder, and all those who are interested should address me at 23a, Bruton-street, W.

"Dickens himself could have found no more humane object for his benevolence than the British Ambulance Committee. The work is all being done amongst the French troops in the Vosges. Done in the actual fighting line. The society is an officially recognised unit of the French Army, working under the Service de Santé Militaire. It is estimated that at least 10,800 wounded have been carried by the B.A.C.'s ambulance. The Duke of Portland is the president of the committee the vice-presidents being M. Paul Cambon and Sir Francis Bertie, and Admiral the Lord Charles Beresford is the chairman.

"Needless to say, we are almost grateful to the Misses Howden for the true unselfishness displayed in parting with such a rare literary treasur."

Touching the point of previous publication, "The Daily Chronicle" submitted the original letter to the editor of the "Dickensean." Mr. B. W. Matz, who writes as follows:—

"I cannot find that the Dickens letter to Carlyle has ever been published. 'Hard Times' appeared first in 'Household Words' from April 1 to August 12, 1854, and was published in one volume at 5s. in the latter month."

M. VENEZELOS INTERVIEWED

"UNCONSTITUTIONAL" POLICY OF KING CONSTANTINE.

The "Gazetta del Popolo" of Turin publishes an important interview which M. Venezelos accorded to Doctor Rodolfo Foa, its representative in Athens.

Having pointed out the recent Francophil demonstrations in honour of M. Denys Cochin as proof positive that the Greek democracy is cordially favourable to the cause of the Allies (despite the corruptive propaganda of the German emissary, Baron Schenck, and having re-affirmed his own personal faith in the final victory of the Quadruple Entente, M. Venezelos turned to questions actually under discussion in London.

"It is quite true," he said, "that the project of sending an Allied expeditionary corps of 150,000 men into Macedonia was discussed between the French Minister in Athens and myself upon a basis of Grecian co-operation with the Allies, but the fact is that no definite conclusion was reached, and, later on, the Allies confronted me with an accomplished fact."

"UNCONSTITUTIONAL."

M. Venezelos defined the present internal policy of Greece as inconstitutional," denying King Constantine's right to dissolve the Chamber twice running and after the Greek people had pronounced unmistakeably in favour of the Liberal party.

"Our party," proceeded the interventionist leader, "proposes to abstain from the forthcoming elections, because actually more than 50 per cent. of the electors (namely, about 400,000 men) are under arrms. This mobilisation furnishes the present Government with a reliable weapon for creating a situation in accordance to its own interests, since only its own supporters will be granted furlough for electoral purposes.

"Our decision will be revoked only in case of demobilisation; and I cannot say I should welcome such a move in the prevailing circumstances."

Doctor Foa prefaces the account of his long coloquy with the veteran statesman with impressions of his stay in M. Venezelos's household. "The patriarchal manners of this remarkable man, and the modesty of his home, almost bordering upon poverty, present a strident contrast to the pomp and luxury displayed by many of the politicians now dominant in Athens, and offer a unique example in the political history of modern Greece."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN COURT.

DRAMATIC END TO LADY NOVELIST'S SUIT.

Miss Annesley Kenealy's action against Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son came to a dramatic end on Nov. 19, writes the "Daily Chronicle." At the close of her address to the jury Lord Coleridge ruled that there was no case for the defendants to answer, and he gave judgment for them with costs.

Immediately Miss Kenealy rose from her seat at the solicitors' table and said, "My lord, I told you that you were trying a woman for her life. I have taken enough poison to kill five people. My lord, you have ruined my life."

Following this, she drank from a small bottle which she held in her hand, and sank back into a seat next one of her friends. Lord Coleridge ordered the ushers to get a medical man as quickly as possible, and a number of Miss Kenealy's friends rushed to her assistance. The lady became unconscious, and was carried to a waiting room near Court 3, though a companion protested.

A doctor was found in the person of Dr. G. E. Keith, of Manchester-square, a member of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who was waiting to give evidence in another court. As restoratives given under his direction had no apparent effect, he ordered her removal to the nearest hospital, and Miss Kenealy was taken to Charing Cross Hospital on a police ambulance.

Immediate steps were taken under the direction of Dr. Wade to counteract the effect of the poison she had taken, and within about half an hour she had fully regained consciousness.

Shortly afterwards Miss Kenealy's brother arrived at the hospital, and she was able to talk to him. She was given coffee after her recovery. The medical authorities at Charing-cross did not regard the case as a serious one, but the patient was detained, as she had sustained a shock to the system. It is believed that the poison taken was some preparation of morphia. Last night it was stated that Miss Kenealy was out of danger.

When the court opened it was crowded, as the case had attracted a large amount of public attention. Though the subject matter of the slander suit was an alleged statement by defendants that one of her books contained a libel, Miss Kenealy's real complaint was that Messrs. W. H. Smith, by placing her books on the "immoral" list in their libaries had deprived her of her livelihood.

Mr. James Pinker, a literary agent, said there was no great book-buying public in England except for celebrated authors. Defendants' action, was calculated to prejudice the circulation of a book, and its author's future prospects.

Mr. Clavell Salter having contended there was no case to answer, Miss Kenealy delivered her closing address, remarking to the Judge:—

"You are practically trying a woman for her life.

Mr. Justice Coleridge (drily): I was not conscious of it. (Laughter.)

Miss Kenealy: My literary work is the only thing between myself and starvation.

A few moments afterwards followed the stirring episode described above.

DAUGHTER OF A NOTED O.C.

The search for a medical man in the courts gave rise to an unusual incident. Mr. Cotes-Preedy, who was conducting a case in the Divorce Court, is a qualified surgeon. A hurried whisper informed him that his medical services were urgently required, but he espied the R.A.M.C. doctor a witness waiting his turn, who went instead.

Miss Annesley Kenealy is a daughter of the late Dr. E. V. Kenealy, Q.C., who defended Arthur Orton, the Tichborne claimant. She is well known in the world of journalism and literature, having published several short stories and novels.

In 1910 Miss Annesley Kenealy brought an action against Lord Northcliffe for wrongful dismissal from the position which, she said, had been created for her on the "Daily Mail" as Editor of the "Humanities Department." Her cross-examination of Lord Northcliffe and of Lord Knutsford on that occasion was a very lively one.

The jury returned a verdict for Lord Northcliffe, and about a month afterwards, Miss Kenealy went to the offices of the "Daily Mail" and asked to see his lordship. She was shown into a waiting-room, and was shortly afterwards found there in a semi-conscious condition. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital she was found to be suffering from the effect of some form of poisoning. The same evening, a morning paper received a letter from Miss Annesley Kenealy, stating what her intentions were, and enclosing a copy of a document which she had sent to Lord Northcliffe.

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THE RUSH INTO LOOS.

GLORIOUS LONDON AND SCOTS TROOPS.

NEW ARMY GALLANTRY.

Mr. G. Valentine Williams writing in the "Daily Mail" supplements in some detail Sir John French's despatch on the British offensive at Loos:—

People at home can have little idea of the enormous amount of work entailed in preparing for such an operation. At one point of our line the trenches were not considered suitable for launching the attack, and therefore a new line had to be dug some thirty or forty yards in advance of the old one. This was done at night by our infantry standing up boldly to their work in the open beyond the parapet, with a line of skirmishers thrown out ahead to ward off any surprise.

The achievement of the 15th (Scottish) Division of the New Army, which took part in the attack, gives an indication of the elaborate preparations required by an offensive on a grand scale. Miles of trenches had to be dug, special bomb stores constructed, the necessary arrangements for our gas made, new telephone wires laid, regimental aid-posts prepared for the reception of the wounded, and measures taken to ensure a regular supply of water.

Our artillery bombardment, the severest which has been experienced on our front during the present war, which had been going on intermittently for weeks, increased in intensity about the 21st, and went on crescendo until the morning of September 25, when it reached its highest point.

The deafening roar of our guns firing from their well-concealed shelters and the screech of the shells travelling incessantly overhead put fine heart into our men. On the day of the attack the London Territorial Division had no fewer than twenty-four machine guns massed close behind them, and the men were immensely heartened by the noise of the incessant stream of bullets passing over their heads

The attack was delivered by the 1st and 4th Corps. The 47th London (Territorial) Division was on the extreme right, then came the 15th Division, then the 1st Division, with the 2nd Division on its left the 7th Division beyond that and the 9th Division (New Army, Scottish) on the extreme left.

GAS SECRET.

At 5.50 a.m. the gas, a most jealously guarded secret up till then, was turned on, although the wind was not entirely favourable. Mingled with smoke from smoke bombs, it gushed forth in great dense eddies of white smoke over the trench and certainly contributed a great deal towards shaking the "morale" of the enemy.

The attack of the infantry was fixed for 6-30, just after sunrise on a mild morning, misty, with a little rain. In the London Division, which had already given a good account of itself in the Festubert fighting in the summer, the 18th (London Irish), the 20th (Blackheath and Woolwich), and the 19th (St. Pancras) London Regiments attacked in the brigade on the left, while on the right the 6th, 7th, and 8th (Post Office Rifles) went forward.

Their orders were to take the long double slag-heap on the outskirts of Loos known as the Double Crassier, and from a defensive flank facing south, afterwards advancing through the so-called Enclosure of Loos, a group of miners' cottages built round a square, to the copse by the Loos Chalk Pit (not to be confused with the Chalk Pit near Pit 14a, farther to the north).

The Londoners, wearing their gas helmets, went off at a tremendous speed. To the unspeakable amazement of the French who were rapt spectators of the advance from their lines on the Londoners' right a man in the London Irish kicked off a football as he went from the parapet and dribbled it alone right across to the first German line, a distance of some 1,400 yards.

The Germans did not make much resistance at first, for our guns and gas had done their work well, but their artillery fire was deadly. The Londoners captured half the Double Crassier. Here the German machine guns did a good deal of damage. Then, leaving men to hold what they had won, the Territorials pushed on to the village of Loos, where amid the smoke and flame of bursting shells they had glimpses of the flying kilts of the Highlanders of their neighbour brigade routing the Germans out of the houses.

I have been over the ground along which the Londoners advanced, a long grassy slope as flat and as bare of cover as Wimbledon Common, and their hurricane onrush up the ridge and down the other side to Loos was certainly a fine feat of arms.

Meanwhile on the Londoners' left the New Army Scotsmen had also covered themselves with glory. Their orders were to capture two salients known as the Loos Road Redoubt and the Lens Road Redoubt, and the village of Loos, and to push on to Hill 70, with instructions to go "all out" on the understanding that adequate reinforcements would be rushed up to consolidate any ground they might gain.

At 6.30 the long lines of Glengarry and Kilmarnock bonnets disappeared in the dense smoke eddying about the trenches. The division attacked in two brigades, and so fast did they advance that, though they suffered heavy casualties from massed German fire on leaving the trench, the whole of the two brigades had got away by 6.40.

The Highland Brigade on the right went straight through the first German lines and on into the village of Loos, where under a terrific German shell-fire they, with the Londoners, dug the Germans out of their hiding places with bomb and bayonet. Then they swept on up the perfectly open stretch of country running out of Loos to where a low ridge on the skyline marks the insignificant height known as Hill 70. They went through both the German trenches and the redoubt on the reverse slope of the hill and pushed on to the mining village of Cite St. Auguste, where they were checked by the machine-gun fire of the Germans strongly entrenched there. On Hill 70 the Highlanders were joined by the men of the brigade on the left, who captured the Chalk Pit and Pit 14a after a hard fight.

RESERVES LATE.

In the meantime things had not proceeded so smoothly on the left of the 15th Division. A portion of the attack of the 1st Division was delayed seriously by the barbed wire not having been completely dealt with. This meant that the left flank of the 15th Division was "in the air," as the saying is. A hundred Grenadiers in the red tartan of the Cameron Highlanders were despatched to try to clear a passage for the brigade in difficulties, but by noon no progress had been realised. At this hour the situation was that two brigades of the 15th Division were holding on to Hill 70 with their left flank most dangerously exposed, while of the reserve brigade, which had been ordered to occupy the front German line, two battalions had in their irrepressible eagerness for the fray gone right through Loos and on to Hill 70. The promised reinforcements for the 15th Division had not yet arrived,

It was not until nearly four o'clock that the brigade on the Scotsmen's left managed to get forward. But by this time the two Scottish brigades, which had not yet been reinforced, had had to fall back to the near slopes of Hill 70, where they dug themselves in.

Admirable staff work and the most careful preparation combined to make the attack of the London Division a smooth and not very costly operation. The men knew exactly what to do, so that when one battalion—the 19th London—lost all its officers in the first assault the men executed a wheeling movement, which, was part of their task, with perfect confidence. The Londoners killed a great many Germans with the bayonet, and their courage and dash were beyond all praise.

"HULLO, LESLIE!"

Some curious incidents marked the fighting. An officer of one of the London regiments, calling to a British stretcher-bearer who was attending to a wounded German officer, was astonished to hear the German say, "Hullo, Leslie!" and to find that the wounded man was a German cousin of his. Our men impressed unwounded German prisoners freely into service as stretcher-bearers, and one little Highlander arrived at the dressing-station carried by four stalwart Prussians escorted by two guards with fixed bayonets. A London Territorial enjoyed the supreme satisfaction of making two German officer prisoners carry down a wounded man on a stretcher

On the left of our attacking line fierce and bloody fighting marked our advance north of Loos in the direction of Haisnes and Hulluch. The brigade of the 1st Division, which, as we have seen, was delayed by the barbed wire, eventually managed to get through the German line by the clever stratagem of its leaders. Part of the brigade was detached and sent through the gap torn in the German line by the Scottish Division at the Loos Road Redoubt, and these men, attacking the Germans in the rear, got them at their mercy and captured the lot—about 700 men all told.

ANTWERP HEROES' FIGHT.

The left-hand brigade of the 1st Division advanced steadily notwithstanding the fact that its right was exposed, and got into the precincts of Hulluch, a tangle of red houses in some woods along a small stream. The delay, however, had enabled the enemy to collect reinforcements, and the position could not be held.

Farther to the right the 7th Division, the heroes of the operations in Belgium in the attempt to save Antwerp, had a most desperate fight at the Quarries north-west of Hulluch. Here at the very bottom of a wide, deep pit scooped out of the ground six German howitzers were posted, sending their heavy shells over into Loos. With bomb and bayonet our men forced their way into the Quarries and silenced the guns but found them too heavy to remove. These splendid Regulars, together with their Territorial battalions, even got beyond the Quarries into the outskirts of Haisnes.

On the left of the 7th Division another New Army Scottish Division, the 9th, was engaged. At the hour of the attack, 6-30, it went forward against the Hohenzollern Redoubt and the pithead known as Fosse 8. One brigade reached the Fosse and held it, though its situation was undoubtedly precarious, but the other brigade was checked at the German, front line east of the Verrelles-La Bassee Railway, and after a desperate struggle had to fall back to its trenches. Like the 15th Division these New Army Scotsmen covered themselves with glory

Heavy rain came on at nightfall. The night brought a series of heavy German counter-attacks right along our new line. A hostile attack launched against the 15th Division at Hill 70 about 12-30 a.m.. was repulsed and a more determined assault just before daybreak on Monday morning met with the same fate. Farther to the north, however, the Germans were able to force us back from the Quarries. In all these attacks the German losses were extremely severe

ATTACK ON HILL 70.

On Sunday morning the 15th Division, helped by part of the 21st, also a New Army Division, which, with the 24th (New Army Division), had at last arrived as reinforcements during the night, was ordered to attack the Germans on Hill 70. After the usual artillery preparation, which lasted an hour, the first assault was launched at 9 a.m. but failed to make good. It was a critical moment in the fight, for an officer who reached the enemy's trenches on the reverse slope of the hill found the Germans preparing to evacuate the redoubt, their stronghold below the crest.

The attack was renewed again but without success, and about noon the failure of an attack on the left lost us Pit 14a. Nevertheless, the Scotsmen held on to their positions on the hill throughout the day until at 5 p.m. they were reinforced.

On Sunday afternoon the 6th Cavalry Brigade came up to garrison Loos, which was being tremendously shelled, and for a time the village was held by cavalry, London Territorials, and men of the 15th Scottish Division. Ultimately the whole of the 3rd Cavalry Division was brought up into Loos, some of the cavalry being sent up to reinforce the troops on Hill 70.

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IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

EARL OF ROSEBERY ON REORGANISATION OF THE EMPIRE.

THE AMERICAN ARMADA.

The Earl of Rosebery, as Chancellor of the University of London, presided on November 16 at the first of five Rhodes lectures on "The War and the Political Unity of the Empire," delivered in the lecture theatre of the University by Professor J. H. Morgan. His lordship spoke of the "disheartening" announcement that the United States of America are about to build a huge armada, and also referred to Imperial Federation and constitutional changes likely to result from the war.

A CHANGED EUROPE.

The Earl of Rosebery, who had a cordial reception, said: I am sure I am only expressing your views when I offer to Professor Morgan our warmest thanks for the fascinating address to which we have just listened. I confess that when I saw the subject of the address I was struck by its vastness and by the limit of time in which it was possible to dilate on it, but I think the professor even extended the scope of the unity of the Empire by dwelling, in the first place, on the position of international law as it stands at the time of this great war. I cannot attempt to follow him over all his territory and domain. He reminded me of some brilliant humming bird flying from flower to flower and illuminating us all while he did so, and I think with gloom of the prospect of the heavy owl pursuing him over the same country with very inadequate means of volitation. (Laughter.)

Let me state my complete agreement with his thesis that the old Europe as we knew it has disappeared never to return in its present shape, and that at the conclusion of the war, whatever may be the form that it will assume, it will be nothing like the form with which we have been familiar. There is one obvious reason for this, which is that in future it will be quite impossible to take note of treaty arrangements between Great Powers without obtaining some material guarantee for their observance. (Cheers.) Of course it is a truism to say that the signature of Germany, or, as I would rather say, Prussia, to any instrument of any kind will have lost all value for any measurable distance of time which we can contemplate. But it is also true that this general distrust must go beyond Prussia, because after what we have seen happen in the last fifteen months no nation will feel itself safe which bases its apprehension of peace on any thing but some material guarantee of its own, which, in the long vista, means force.

AMERICAN ARMADA.

I do not know anything more discouraging than the announcement that has recently been made that the one great State in the world which is so remote and so powerful that one might think it might free itself from the hideous and bloody burden of war—I know of nothing so disheartening as the announcement that the United States of America is about to embark upon a huge armada destined to be equal, or second only, to our own, which means that the burden will continue on all other nations, and be increased exactly in proportion to the Fleet of the United States. I confess it is a disheartening prospect that the United States, so great and intelligent a country, so happily remote from European conflicts, should voluntarily in these days take up a burden which, after the war, will be found almost to have broken our backs.

Now let me tell you something about the Imperial Federation League. I cannot tell offhand when it was founded. It was founded by Mr. W. E. Foster, I should think more than forty years ago, and it did excellent work in the way of drawing together the Colonies as they were then called, and the Mother Country. We had meetings both with the colonists and with the home statesmen, and the result was eminently fruitful, but at last our more impatient spirits began to urge that we should submit a constitutional plan for the government of the Empire in a definite form to the judgment of the public. Those who agreed with me were mortally opposed to this.

We did not think it was the right or the privlege of a private society to attempt anything so gigantic, and at that time we had very strong impression, some of us, that any proposal of that kind should come from what are now the Dominions, and not from the Mother Country. I am rather disposed to think that, after the flux of time and the experiences of the war, that judgment may be reversed, and that the proposal should come from the Mother Country to the Dominions to come into her councils and share her responsibility as regards her foreign policy. However, that only shows what progress the question has made.

Let me take another instance from my own recollection. I was in Canada in 1873 and in Australia in 1883, and I am bound to say that in 1873 and 1883, both in Canada and in Australia, the Imperial sentiment was a very pale shadow of what it is now. I think that if our hotter spirits had been able to influence the Government of this country and to have persuaded it to invite the Colonies, as they were then, to come and share the Government of the Empire they would have met with some unpleasant rejoinders.

COLONIES LEAP INTO THE ARENA.

There was this very prime consideration in the matter, that the Mother Country was then providing for the whole defence of the Empire, and the inhabitants of the Dominions, then much more sparse and poorer than they are now, were extremely reluctant to share the "white man's burden," and feared that might be their destiny if they were called upon to take part in the Government of the Empire. All that has changed. They have leapt into the arena of their own accord. They have fought under the Imperial flag with a heroism that has atmost surpassed that of our own sons in this war. (Cheers.) But the blood they have shed on our behalf must in its consequences change the constitution of the Empire.

I cannot doubt that when the arduous effort of the peace congress are over—an awful task, far surpassing a dozen conferences of Vienna, which will lie before the plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers whenever they meet—when that task is over there will appear higher peaks behind mountain summits, there will appear the almost more gigantic task of reorganising the British Empire. We have not hitherto been very elastic in our constitutional dealings, but we shall have—I almost hesitate to say what I am going to say, because I am quoting words of my own—we shall have to clean a good deal off slate before we begin to write the new organisation of the Empire upon it. God grant that wisdom and power may be given to our statesmen in that day, whenever it may come, that the patriotism of our outer Dominions will be shown as much in those bloodless councils as it has in the fields of the Dardanelles and of Flanders (Cheers.)

GREEK PACT WITH BULGARIA.

PRINCIPAL CLAUSES.

The "Idea Nazionale" of Rome publishes the principal clauses of the Greco-Bulgarian agreement, which was concluded on October 15. They are as follows:—

The Greek Government engages to maintain absolute neutrality towards Bulgaria, Turkey, and the Central Empires.

The military dispositions towards the Bulgarian frontier shall be modified in such a manner as to guarantee Bulgaria against the danger of surprise attacks and allow her troops concentrated towards the frontier as a preliminary measure to be removed.

Greece shall regard the expeditionary corps of the Entente in the light of a guest which is not approved, but which cannot be ejected, and shall abstain from granting it facilities which could only have been given to friendly troops.

The Greek Government shall consider as null and void, owing to circumstances, the treaty of alliance with Serbia, and resume her entire liberty of action for the protection of her interests and her ambitions, which would have been compromised by the Serbian policy.

Bulgaria engages to remove her troops from the Greek frontier, and to place no obstacle in the way of Greek mobilisation.

Bulgaria renounces all pretensions to Kavalla and any other point in Greek Macedonia. She engages to help Greece in her ambitions in Albania, even to the extent of military collaboration.

Bulgaria engages to supply Greece with all products which Greece might not be able to import by sea.

The agreement is signed by King Ferdinand, King Constantine, M. Radoslavoff, and M. Zaimis.

PRESS COMMENTS.

According to the Berne correspondent of the "Matin," the Budapest papers affirm a new the sealing of a compact between Greece and Bulgaria for the division of Macedonian territory occupied by Serbia since the treaty of Bukarest. Bulgaria, it is said, has recognised the rights of Greece in respect of certain territory, and representatives of the Greek Government have already entered on their official duties.

The Greek journal "Hestia" says:—The declaration of the Greek Government relative to the attitude to be adopted by Greece in the event of a Serbian retreat into Greek territory are not clear, nor are they considered sufficient by the Allies. The "Hestia" concludes that the Allies, after a previous understanding, will proceed to make an official demarche in order to obtain a clear declaration and sufficient guarantees. The demarche will be made by the British Minister on behalf of his confreres of the Allies.

The "Figaro" asks if King Constantine will be permitted to continue, in contempt of the Constitution, a personal policy and to ignore the engagements of his country. "In his reply to the German mission," says the journal, "King Constantine made a reservation which must put us on our guard, especially since the declaration made by M. Dragoumis. We must see that the promises of King Constantine not to hinder our operations at Salonika cannot be repudiated. We must have the means to impose our will on this point, if we do not think that the moment has come to prevent King Constantine from completely fulfilling his duties as a constitutional sovereign."

SOUTH AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES.

GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME.

The scheme for a single national residential and teaching university being no longer regarded as practicable, an attempt will be made by the Union Government during the coming session to solve the university problem on new lines. It is necessary to arrive at a decision in order to take advantage of the Beit and Wernher bequests and Mr. Otto Beit's generosity, which together represent £500,000.

The proposal which will be submitted to Parliament briefly is that the South African College should receive a charter as a teaching and residential university, and should establish its headquarters on Cecil Rhodes's old estate at Groote Schuur. This proposal has received the approval of the Beit-Trustees, who will hand over the money. The existing purely examining university will continue its functions, but other university colleges will be at liberty to apply for charters when they can show that they are fit to carry on the work of a university.

PRESS AND CENSORSHIP.

OPINIONS OF ENGLISH JOURNALISTS.

At the Manchester Reform Club on Nov. 10, Mr. F. E. Hamer, president of the National Union of Journalists, addressed the members of the "'95 Club" on "The Press in War Times," and read a number of opinions on the present system which he had received from representative British journalists.

Lord Northcliffe's opinion was in the following terms: "I have never met any member of our craft who did not agree that close connection between the Government and the newspapers during war time is essential to military operations. But the Government chose to regard the Press as a many-headed, voracious monster that must needs be controlled by lawyers. The control of English newspapers and of foreign newspaper writers resident in England has been regarded as a side show of a busy, though admittedly distinguished, lawyer's career. The result is that there has been gigantic confusion and much injustice to the Press."

Mr. J. A. Spender, editor of the "Westminster Gazette," wrote: "Briefly, I think we must make the best of the defections of the Censor's department, and address ourselves to the departments which prescribe their regulations. The chief evil, I think, is the absence of correspondents at the front, which ought to be filled in some methodical way. I suggest that after a reasonable interval detailed accounts of operations, giving names and places and other details rendered innocuous by the lapse of time, ought in some way to be regularly provided."

Mr. J. S. R. Phillips, editor of the "Yorkshire Post," and chairman of the Newspaper Society, wrote:—"I do not know much of the inner workings of the Press Bureau, but I do know that this institution is in the hands of able men, who endeavour to put into operation the rules laid down by the War Office and the Admiralty, who alone can be supposed to understand what value the enemy may be likely to find in any statements that may be published. No doubt, in interpreting these rules, which necessarily allow latitude in various directions, the censorship may suppress matter which may be quite innocent, and they may also allow—and I believe have allowed—the publication of matter which ought to have been suppressed."

Mr. Hamer, in reviewing the situation, said that the Press Bureau, in spite of its occasional lapses, which were inevitable in working so new and novel an institution, and its recently confessed imperfect acquaintance with the poets, had honestly striven to do its best in very difficult circumstances.

SINGLE MEN FIRST.

LORD DERBY'S LETTER TO MR. ASQUITH

Doubt as to the precise meaning of the statements by the Prime Minister and Lord Derby on the subject of the obligations of single and married men is dispelled by the following correspondence which passed between the Director-General of Recruiting and Mr. Asquith on November 19.

LORD DERBY'S LEITER.

My dear Prime Minister,—

As some uncertainty exists as to the effect of the various statements recently made in Parliament and the Press on the subject of recruiting, may I endeavour to put the position in a few words?

Married men are not to be called up until young unmarried men have been. If these young men do not come forward voluntarily you will either release the married men from their pledge or introduce a Bill into Parliament to compel the young men to serve, which if passed would mean that the married men would be held to their enlistment. If, on the other hand, Parliament did not pass such a Bill, the married men would be automatically released from their engagement to serve.

By the expression, "young men coming forward to serve," I think it should be taken to mean that the vast majority of young men not engaged in munition work or work necessary for the country should offer themselves for service, and men indispensable for civil employment and men who have personal reasons which are considered satisfactory by the local tribunals for relegation to a later class can have ther claims examined for such relegation in the way that has already been laid down.

If, after all these claims have been investigated and all the exemptions made mentioned above, there remains a considerable number of young men not engaged in these pursuits who could perfectly be spared for military service, they should be compelled to serve. On the other hand, if the number should prove to be, as I hope it will, a really negligible minority, there would be no question of legislation.—Yours sincerely,

(Signed.) DERBY.

MR. ASQUITH'S REPLY.

My dear Derby,—

I have received your letter of to-day. It correctly expresses the intentions of the Government.—Yours sincerely,

(Signed.) H. H. ASQUITH.

Lord Derby sent the following telegram to the joint secretaries of the Central Political Recruiting Committee, Glasgow:—

"With reference to last night's meeting cannot fully express my gratitude to you for all you did for me yesterday. Prime Minister has endorsed all I said, so married men need have no fear that faith will be not be kept with them. Motto now 'Full steam ahead: Line clear.'—Derby."

Are you in an office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief. C 3

DESOLATE POLAND.

MISERY AND RUIN IN TRACK OF INVADERS.

A terrible picture of suffering is drawn by a newspaper correspondent who was specially commissioned to visit the Polish territory passed over by German troops. He says:—

In the region beyond Jelihova I entered a devastated land. There was not a soul on the road, and the crops of rye and wheat were rotting in the fields. The villages through which I passed were nothing but groups of stark chimneys, smoke-blackened. . .

It was getting dark when I reached Glinny Stok, and the place gave one a fantastic impression. There were smoking chimneys, flickering lights and men moving about near the furnaces. The latter were refugees who had returned to their ruined homes. Not a single house remained in Glinny Stok. Further on there is again a desert, burnt villages, unharvested corn, and a complete absence of all domestic animals. Throughout my journey I never saw a dog or a cat.

I went on through a desolate tract of land, where I almost died of hunger. I passed through a dead village, entirely burned down. There were no signs of life anywhere. Suddenly I saw a man running and I rushed after him and called to him, first in Polish and then in German. He continued running until I called to him in Russian. He was an enormously strong man, covered with hair like a wild animal. He wore ragged clothing, and it was difficult to recognise the remnants of a "beshmet", such as is worn by the Circassians.

DEVASTATION EVERYWHERE.

In reply to my question he remarked: "I am a Cossack, and have lost my company. I live here just like a wild beast. Should anyone know who I am I shall be hanged." I was about to ask for food, but the Cossack was first, and asked me to give him something to eat. I offered him some wild pears, with which I had sated myself all day, but the Cossack had eaten his fill of these luxuries already.

Continuing my way along the street I saw, near a burnt-out dwelling, a woman with dishevelled hair. Her appearance was so distressing that I turned away. Towards night, completely exhausted, I reached a village where a few houses had been spared. A young girl was watching me.

She gave me three cucumbers, and said there was no bread and no salt. I found that there were only 15 women and girls living there. They lived on pumpkins and cucumbers, and hid themselves on the approach of the Germans.

I then went in search of bread, but encountered nothing but a scene of devastation. All the shops had remained open by order of the Austro-German General Staff, but there was nothing on the shelves. In one shop there was a tall pessimistic Jew. "I used to be afraid," he said, "that the soldiers would hang me; now I am afraid lest I should hang myself."

RUMANIA'S SECRET.

FRANK VIEW FROM BUKAREST.

A remarkably frank and useful exposition of Rumanian feeling in regard to intervention in the war is published by the "Bal-Kan Courier" (Nish), with the permission of the Serbian official censor. It was written by a Rumanian statesman, occupying a responsible position at Bukarest:—

"I can well understand that you in Serbia are surprised at Rumania's inactivity in the face of Bulgaria's attack on you. But our attitude is dictated by the circumstances which we have to face. If it were a matter of a conflict between Bulgaria and Serbia we should not hesitate to take up arms on your side, as, indeed, we did in 1913. Unhappily, this is not a war with Bulgaria only, but it is a question of participating in the terrific struggle between the Germanic Powers and the Quadruple Entente. Serbia has not been attacked by Bulgaria, but by Germany, with Bulgaria as a subordinate ally.

RUMANIA'S WEAKNESS.

"When it comes to fighting Germany we are bound to tell you frankly that we are too weak to defend you. None but the Great Powers of the Quadruple Entente can face Germany and her allies. But when can we count with certainty on the effective intervention in the Balkan Peninsula of England and her allies? Nobody can answer this question. We all know what Germany wants, and what Germany will do: but does anyone know what the Quadruple Entente will do? You know very well that the Quadruple Entente is not a harmonious whole. The agreement of September 3, 1914, only binds its constituents not to conclude a separate peace; but no provision was made for a common and unified policy in conducting the war. In this respect each of the four Powers (England, France, Russia, and Italy) has retained its own freedom of action. The result is that in every new situation the Quadruple Entente is obliged to confer as to what policy shall be adopted, and such negotiations, even though they produce perfect accord, inevitably mean delay.

"You will surely understand that in these circumstances every neutral country, and particularly Rumania (with her dangerous geographical position), must take care not to incur the hostility of Germany in return for the empty friendship of the Quadruple Entente.

NOT SELFISHNESS.

"This is the secret of Rumania's attitude, and probably of that of Greece. You and others tell us that the final victory of the Quadruple Entente is certain. We do not doubt it, but it must be admitted that this victory is likely to be long delayed. The English, on their island, can afford to wait for victory; but Rumania cannot afford to incur the hostility of Germany and Austria while waiting for the end of the war, for in the intervening period she might easily suffer the fate of Belgium and share the destruction meted out to Serbia. You Serbians may say that this is a selfish policy. I assure you it is merely a policy of self-preservation. You cannot reasonably demand that we should expose our country to the terrible danger of making a merciless enemy without possessing a guarantee that his opponents will support us."

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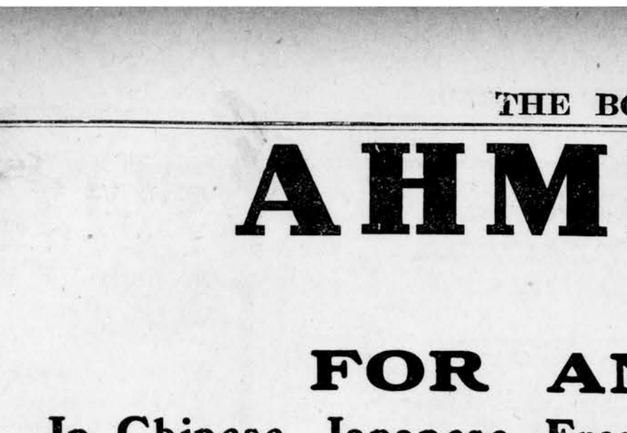

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GREECE'S DILEMMA.

M. VENEZELOS'S VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

WHAT GERMAN REVERSE IN BALKANS WOULD MEAN.

Hesitation is the word that best sums up the present attitude of the Greeks, writes Mr. G. Ward Price the "Daily Chronicle" correspondent at Athens. They are held in prey by conflicting emotions. Influencing them in one direction is their fear of the power of Germany, which grows as the battleground draws nearer down the Balkan Peninsula. On the other hand, their sympathies in the abstract are distinctly with the Allies. Over and above all is a verry real desire to keep out of the war altogether if it can possibly be avoided.

As a result of all these considerations the opinion of the nation is rather delicately poised, and comparatively little would incline the balance to either side. The relation that the Allies are going to carry out their new Balkan campaign on the grand scale with every ounce of available force; the arrival of contingents large enough to regain from the German and Bulgarian armies the initiative which they now hold; or, better still, the gaining of a distinct initial success by the Anglo-French forces would reassure the Greek nation and allow its natural instincts of friendliness towards the Allies to develop more freely.

On the other hand, an initial reverse, even of no ultimate importance, suffered by a small detachment of our troops before the main strength of the Allies has had time to reach the Balkans might only too possibly stampede them towards the opposite camp.

KING AND VENEZELOS.

The Greek nation asks nothing better than to see us win the war, but there is no denying that they are to a great extent bemused by the ceaseless German propaganda carried on in their midst. Sparing neither effort nor expense, the Germans have dinned into the ears of the Greeks the cry that Germany is invincible, and before Greek co-operation on our side can be looked for, before her present state of hesitation can be altered, something definite will have had to be done to dispel that illusion.

The King and M. Venezelos stand out more and more as the leaders of opposed policies. Other Greek statesmen are only phantoms in the train of one of these two. M. Venezelos is identified among the people with war on the side of the Allies, on grounds both of honour and of interest. The King is for keeping out of the war, perhaps not indefinitely, but certainly until it is quite clear which is to be the winning side.

What attitude M. Venezelos will adopt towards this general election which is being irregularly forced upon the country is not yet decided. Meanwhile he is a strong partisan from every point of view of vigorous action by the Allies in the Balkans.

GERMAN DEFEAT CERTAIN.

"I am not a strategist," he said in a conversation which I had with him yesterday, "but two things seem quite clear to me. First, that the Germans are bound to be conquered in the end from the fact that the reserves from which they are drawing their resources are much smaller than those at the disposal of the Allies. The Germans, in fact, have already passed the zenith of their strength, though they are still powerful enough to prolong the struggle for a long time.

"Secondly, it seems to me that this new battleground in the Balkans offers favourable conditions to the Allies. Their position in the West must be strong enough for them to hold on there and at the same time detail large bodies of troops for use here in the Balkans. There are several advantages that would result from developing this Balkan campaign on a large scale.

It is important, for one thing, that you should cut off Germany from the supplies of men and minerals that are waiting for her in Turkey, and the moral effect upon Greece and Rumania of an Allied success in the Balkans would be considerable. Moreover, if the Allies succeed in smashing the Germans in Serbia there is a line of invasion into their enemies' territory open to them across the Hungaran plain—Germany's weakest flank.

"A German reverse in the Balkans, too, would have most serious effects for them at home. The German people have been promised so much and have been so often disappointed—first Paris, then Calais, then the surrender of Russia after the taking of Warsaw; and if this new enterprise, with its much-trumpeted aim of opening the road to Egypt, turns out to be but another failure, the results in the interior of Germany may well be disastrous."

"Thanks to German propaganda in Greece," said the ex-Premier, "a great part of the Greek people, while still ardently desiring the victory of the Allies, believe not that Germany will win but that she has won already.

A DIPLOMATIC MISTAKE.

"I have the greatest admiration for Sir Edward Grey," added M. Venezelos, "and when I was in office had the most cordial relations with him, but I feel that it was a mistake to chill Greek sympathies by offering Kavalla to the Bulgarians without at any rate first ascertaining whether they would accept the bribe. As for the offer of Cyprus to Greece," he went on, "the feeling of the mass of the Greek people is that it would be too great a risk to accept Cyprus under conditions of a co-operation which, in their opinion, as I have said, might lead to the forfeit of most of the rest of their territory."

How different and less dubious would be the attitude of Greece were it not for the opposition to his policy of King Constantine and the General Staff is indicated by the fact, which M. Venezelos mentioned, and which is not generally known, that even before the battle of the Marne, when the Germans were advancing victoriously on Paris, he then as Premier—voluntarily and without asking any concession in return—assured the Allies of the co-operation of Greece as soon as circumstances should permit.

TSAR UNDER FIRE.

VISITS TO THE TRENCHES.

The following communication is from the Exchange Telegraph Company's special correspondent at Minsk:

"During a visit to this town, which is extremely calm, and convinced that it will not be taken, I was given information about the Tsar's experience under fire during three recent visits to the front. On two occasions the Tsar visited divisional headquarters which were within the range of the enemy's big guns. On one occasion the Tsar lunched with a divisional staff one of whose officers had been killed two days before, outside the house where the lunch took place. On a third occasion the Tsar went into the advanced trenches at a time when a considerable musketry fire was going on. The only precautions taken were those usually adopted by a staff or inspection officer when his work takes him to the trenches. The Tsar refused to have with him any member of his staff, and was accompanied by a divisional staff captain only. The Tsar stayed a quarter of an hour, partly in an uncovered trench and partly in a dug-out, over which numerous shels exploded.

"The Sovereign's appearance in the trenches caused surprise and incredulity. The soldiers refused to believe that the visitor was the Tsar, and commented on the fact that he wore a private soldier's overcoat without decorations of any sort.

"THE SEVEN-HEADED SOLDIER."

"The Tsar spoke to a veteran from Orel Province, and asked how many fights he had seen. 'Seven,' was the answer. The soldier had fought at Port Arthur and in the present war took part in the battles of Lodz and Gorlitz-Tarnof. 'How many children have you?' asked the Tsar. 'Seven, captain,' said the soldier, still refusing to believe that it was the Tsar. 'And how many wounds?' 'Seven,' was the reply. 'Then you must have seven heads,' said the Tsar. A Russian army proverb says that a sergeant has seven heads. The Tsar promoted the veteran to sergeant's rank.

"Officers who witnessed one of the visits assured me that the appearance of the Imperial Commander-in-Chief on the scene of actual fighting has an inspiring effect, and that it is one explanation of the toughness and success with which Russia has been fighting during the past few weeks."

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TO

MISS ELAINE DODGE

I believe I can help you. I have a friend who, if I succeed in persuading him to aid you in your terrible trouble, will be able, I am certain, to solve the mystery of The Clutching Hand. My friend knows much of the baffling methods of this international criminal and his worldspread gang. But the magnificent reward which you offer will only keep my friend away from you. He has but one object, which is to rid the world of such terrors, and monetary gain has no place in his life. May I bring him to you?

Respectfully yours,
WALTER JAMESON,
Journalist.

THE HUMAN SIDE OF PLANTS.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE OF TRAPPERS AND HUNTERS.

The "Daily Express" Correspondent writes from New York:

The article which appeared recently describing Professor Bose's wonderful experiments proving that plants possess a nervous system will in some measure prepare your readers for the no less remarkable pronouncements of Mr. Royal Dixon in his book entitled "The Human Side of Plants."

"Plants no longer are lifeless things labelled and grouped under ponderous Latin titles," says the foreword to this astonishing book. "They are highly developed organisms, which see, hear, taste, feel walk, swim, run, fly, jump, skip, hop, roll, tumble, set traps, and catch fish; decorate themselves that they may attract attention; powder their faces; imitate birds, animals, serpents, stones; play hide-and-seek; blossom under ground; protect their children and send them forth into the world prepared to care for themselves—indeed, do all those things which we ourselves do! We know now that plants have even minds and souls with which to think and worship."

A careful perusal of the book, as a fascinating review in the "Philadelphia North America" points out, cannot but lead one to feel, with Thomas Gentry, that "there can nothing exist that does not contain some sort of development of soul."

"STANDING ARMIES."

"Do plants really set traps and catch fish?" Mr. Dixon quotes an inquirer as asking. "Do they actually keep servants and employ standing armies? Isn't that merely a figure?" They actually do all these astounding things, and in proof Mr. Dixon cites the familiar case of the plant known as Venus' fly-trap. This plant, as is well known, spends its leaves out along the ground, each leaf tipped with a tempting but of honey.

The unsuspecting insect comes eagerly to drink of the nectar; he steps on one of the sensitive nerve hairs; the leaf trap snaps shut, and the plant devours its meat at leisure, first soaking it with a sticky digestive fluid. When the insect has been entirely absorbed the leaf opens again and carefully resets its trap.

To support his theory that this action is induced by just such a process as attends the human trapper's planning and methods. Mr. Dixon describes the experience of an American woman, Mrs. Treat, "who proved conclusively;" he says that the leaves of the plant actually were conscious of the nearness of insects, even when there was no contact between the plant and the body of the insect.

This was demonstrated by pinning a live fly half an inch from a leaf of sundew, whereupon the leaf moved itself within the succeeding two hours near enough to fasten its tentacles about the insects.

VINE THAT FLIRTED.

Mr. Dixon further justifies his position with the narration of the following remarkable incident of a trumpet vine.

A trumpet vine grew in a corner of a southern garden. Twenty-odd feet from this vine, in the centre of the garden, was an old pine stump, but the vine in the current apparently paid no heed to its tall neighbour.

One day a fire was built about the foot of the stump, and all the bark was burned from the surface, leaving the dark, smooth-charred body standing. Promptly, then, the trumpet vine sent forth a long trailer, more than twenty feet across open ground, to the charred stump up which it climbed. The parent vine formerly had divided its attention among many small shoots and trailers, but now it gave its entire attention to this single trailer, which had found a good position. Before long the whole of the blackened surface was hidden beneath the leaves and flowers of the new vine.

Was it blind instinct that sent out but one long trailer, and that one in a direct line to the old charred stump? Was it blind instinct that showed the plant that the distant stump with its bark on was not a secure foundation for its offspring.

Was it blind instinct that, when once the stump was cleared, said of the plant "Go! Now is the right time!"

In human beings, says Mr. Dixon, we should call that reason!

In discussing the wonderful "courtship and marriage" methods of certain plants he says:

"There is an almost human sagacity in these actions in the display of brilliant colours and soft perfumes to attract their lovers; in the cunning which the show in imprisoning a bee if he should arrive before their pollen grains are ready to be sifted on his back, and of holding him sometimes for days at a time until he can go forth laden with the pollen that is to perform the great miracle that results in seeds in the many similar tricks which they use to entice and to hold; all working together towards that one great aim of plant life—reproduction."

FLORAL ATHLETES.

He thus describes the action of one of those plants which have developed athletic powers in order to scatter their seeds:—

The oxalis holds its seed pods erect, daring any one to touch them. If one does, away shoot the seeds to a new home, where they will germinate and grow as new plants. This is their only method of getting away from home. If they did not shoot out into the world they would continue to sow their seeds in the same place until they would crowd each other out.

"We live to-day in an age of discoveries," adds the writer of this absorbing book. Things seen for centuries are suddenly drawing on our realisation as facts, as truths. In every branch of science, of phoilosophy, of religion is this so.

"As each truth is newly realised . . . we find in the new understanding some kinship, some relationship to other truths.

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Yours faithfully,
HERBERT JEKYLL,
Secretary of the Royal Commission.

G. K. Mhatre Esq.
India.

The Times of India.
January 14th 1901.

The Governor at Sir J. J. School of Art.
Extract from the speech of Cecil L. Burns Esq., R. B. A.
Principal.

Mr. Mhatre, an old student of the Modelling Class, was also awarded an honourable mention for his statue. This I consider a very high distinction in one so young, for Mr. Mhatre's work was exhibited among, and was criticised in comparison with, the works of the greatest modern sculptors of Europe and America. Had a statue been shown in the Indian section I am convinced that the jury must have given him the highest award in their power, for no similar work sent from India was on the same plane of achievement.

"Indian Spectator."
January 20th 1901.

But it would be idle and unmanly lamenting over the past. Accepting the situation, and recognizing the new factors which modern science has called into being, it is our duty to adapt and mould ourselves to them, if we were to hope for the regeneration of the country. That the average Indian has a remarkable capacity for artistic development is evidenced by the success achieved by institutions like the Sir J J. School of Art. One of its most notable products in the higher branches of art is Mr. Mhatre, a young Hindu, whose statue "Saraswatee" which could bear comparison with the works of some of the greatest modern sculptors of Europe and America, has obtained an honourable mention at the world's exposition which it no small achievement for Mr. Mhatre to have gained, may be taken as an earnest of the distinction that, with riper study and greater experience, will be his own.

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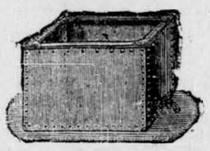

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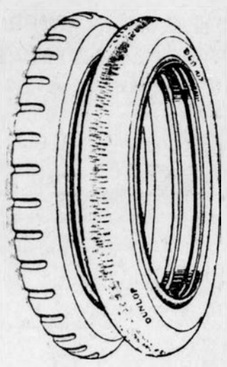

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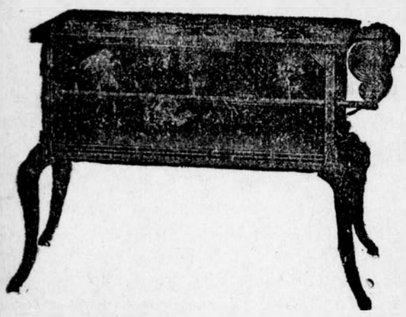

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